THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXVI
NUMBER 22.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1889.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH MAY.

IT has been notified by the Director of Public Instruction that a question having been raised as to the desirability of introducing a rule regulating the age at which boys may be admitted to zillah and collegiate schools, no body who has attained the age of 14 years should be admitted to any class of a Government high school below the fourth, without the special sanction of the Inspector or the Principal as the case may be. The permission would ordinarily be given, as a matter of course, to boys who come with middle vernacular scholarships.

THE new Stamp contracts which Messrs. De la Rue have entered into with the Home and Indian Governments are said to show a saving to the tax-payer of £60,000. Of this sum £13,912 is, we understand, credited to India, of which £7,188 is on account of cheaper paper used for some non-judicial stamps and £6,724 on account of reduction of rates. The contract so far as India is concerned, is for 9½ years: and it does not deal with adhesive stamps.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that Lord Dufferin, in the name of his Government, recently submitted to the Italian Government a proposal in favour of common action against the dervishes of the Soudan, which, however, Signor Crispi is reported to have declined.

THE impending visit of the German Emperor to England does not meet with the entire approval of the Russian Press, and the *Novoe Vremya* hastens to assure its readers that no political significance whatsoever attaches to such a visit, which is merely an act of courtesy, somewhat delayed. That a brilliant and sumptuous reception will greet the young Emperor the *Novoe Vremya* expresses no doubt; but it is very dubious whether he will meet with the same sincerity of welcome that he found at St. Petersburg and other Continental capitals. Moreover, he will have to keep the strictest guard during his visit over his character, so opposed to all concealment and dissimulation. In fact, the *Novoe Vremya* considers that a journey to England is calculated rather to interfere with than to forward any scheme which "the Iron Chançellor" may have of diplomatic accord with the English Cabinet.

IN the House of Commons Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said that he had not yet ascertained whether legislation was necessary to give effect to such proposals made by the Public Service Commission as the Government may adopt.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE has secured the first place on the last private members' night of this month in the House of Commons for his motion in favor of a Committee of Inquiry into the grievances and claims of the Uncovenanted Service.

MR. DADABHAI NOWROJI intends to show in a paper that the proposals of the Public Service Commission are against the weight of the evidence received. Mr. Nowroji's remarks would apply, among other questions, to the vital one of holding simultaneous examinations in India and England.

WITH reference to the statement of the *Pioneer* that the Hon'ble Mr. Telang is mentioned as an aspirant for a seat on the Bombay High Court Bench when Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas retires, the *Advocate of India* remarks that the statement is without foundation. We believe, Mr. Nanabhai Haridas's successor will be Mr. Budruddin Tyebji.

THE *Statesman* says:—"We learn privately by 'wire' from Bombay, that the whole body of *mamlutdars*, who were implicated in Mr. Crawford's proceedings and have been deprived of their judicial powers intend to appeal to H. M's Secretary of State, and if necessary to Parliament, against the decision passed by Lord Reay's Government upon them. They may, we believe, save themselves the trouble. Nothing can be more certain than that they know well the character of the proceedings to which they were committing themselves, and that Mr. Crawford's connivance of them, or countenance of them, altered that character in no respect whatever."

TUESDAY, 28TH MAY.

A BILL has been drafted on the leprosy question, and will shortly be brought forward for consideration.

IT is reported that a famine prevails in the Monghyr district, where people are said to live upon one meal a day, and to appease their hunger by eating the fruit of the peepul and the bair, and other food fitter for animal than human consumption. Rice is now selling at eleven seers the rupee, and wheat at twelve seers the rupee.

THE Government of India, in reviewing the annual report on irrigation works in Bengal, draw attention to the fact that only one work has paid its working expenses during the year. The loss on the major works was over Rs. 4,85,000, the largest which has been reached for 20 years. The revenue of the year was nearly three lakhs less than that of the previous year, and lower than that of any year since 1880-81. The Government of India consider the extension of the distributary system in Orissa, for which liberal estimates were sanctioned in 1883, should be more rapidly carried out, as only one-third of the work has been done. The largeness of the arrears in collection of water-rates is noticed, the Government trusting that energetic measures will be adopted to ensure the collection of the current demand as soon as itis due.

200,000 persons were present at the opening ceremony of the Paris Exhibition on Monday. Only three persons were arrested for making demonstrations in favour of General Boulanger. The illumination at night was a magnificent spectacle. At a signal given by firing a cannon the gardens were suddenly suffused with light, all the three cupolas of the Exhibition building, the machine gallery, and the facades, were outlined with many coloured lights. The fountains were illuminated with rows of Edison's lights along the interminable covered walks, and the arches and main shafts of the Eiffel Tower were picked out with incandescent lamps, and on the summit was an arc light of immense size. Suddenly the tower was bathed from peak to foundation in the brightest crimson light. There were enormous crowds, numbers dancing till past midnight in the streets, processions singing the "Marseillaise," and hardly a policeman visible.

MR. BRADLAUGH asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Government would undertake a parliamentary inquiry into Indian affairs at an early date. Sir John Gorst in replying said that an immense mass of information had been obtained by the Finance Committee and the Public Service Commission, and their reports had been laid before the House. This fact, in the Secretary of State's opinion, rendered any parliamentary inquiry at the present moment inexpedient. Any further inquiry would merely obstruct reform in India.

SENOR RAFAEL CORROME, a well-known novelist and journalist (says the Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*), has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for libelling the Duke of Edinburgh. When His Royal Highness was at Barcelona with the British squadron, Senor Corrome wrote a letter to a Republican paper of Valencia, containing very scandalous statements about the private life of the Duke. The Public Prosecutor at once ordered that proceedings should be taken against the writer of the letter, with the result stated.

THE French anti-tobacco party are making great capital out of the fact that the late M. Chevruel never smoked in his life; and coupled with this they publish a statement of the non-smoking habits of eminent French writers, so that the young may be encouraged to tread the same path of total abstinence from tobacco. Francesque Sarcey, Feuillet, Ernest Renan, Sardon, Jules Simon, and others do not smoke. Nor does Dumas. Victor Hugo was a bitter opponent of the weed, and was president of the Anti-Tobacco League in France.

WHEN a thunderstorm broke over Paris on Tuesday, the men upon the higher platforms of the Eiffel Tower were above the storm-clouds. Every now and then the lightning flashed, and the thunder seemed to shake the tower, but the electric fluid passing through the different conductors, was lost in the specially-prepared wells at the foot of the tower.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY.

How many Jews are there in the world? According to the *Archives Judaiques* of Paris, altogether 6,300,000. Of this total there are no less than 5,400,000 in Europe; the rest being portioned thus: Asia, 300,000; Africa, 350,000; and America, 250,000. It is not certain how many belong to Australia—probably a very significant number. Taking Europe, of course the bulk of the children of Israel are in Russia, over two and half a million, and of these a greater part, 1,768,505 in the old kingdom of Poland. Austria has a large number, too, namely, 1,644,000 of whom 688,000 are in Galicia (Austrian Poland) alone. The other countries follow thus: Germany, 562,000; Roumania, 293,000; Turkey, 105,000; Netherlands, 82,000; France, 63,000: Italy, 40,000. Their original home, Palestine, can only show 25,000. Where does the United Kingdom stand in the list? We do not find it stated.

THE Poona provincial conference held a meeting early on Wednesday morning. Mr. Ranade, one of the delegates at the Provincial Conference, Poona, brought forward a proposition concerning the policy of Lord Reay in respect to the late Crawford Commission. He was actuated by the highest sense of duty and rectitude, and the speaker moved that the Government of Lord Reay should be requested to uphold the indemnity or promise of pardon given to several mamlutdars who made statements about the giving of bribes to Mr. Crawford, and that, if necessary, Government should pass a short legislative enactment legalising the indemnity or promise of pardon. Mr. Wable, the delegate from Ahmednuggar, put an amendment to the effect that the mamlutdars showed a great amount of weakness, and the Conference should not defend their conduct.

AFTER much lively discussion, the Conference adopted the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of the Conference the conduct of the Government of Bombay in connection with the Crawford inquiry has entitled that Government to the heartfelt gratitude of the public of this presidency, and that Government has done its duty in remedying an intolerable state of things and purifying the administration by striking at the very root of the evil."

THE following new subjects for discussion at the coming Congress were proposed:—The provincial finance, revenue settlement, a national fund for the Congress, the framing of a constitution and rules for the working of the Congress, provision for appeals on the decisions of assessing officers before the officer not connected with the Revenue Department, with regard to the income tax, and the abolition of summary powers in cases punishable with imprisonment. It was proposed to send a memorial to the Secretary of State for extending Lord Reay's period of office.

IN the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, Mr. Edmund Robertson, member for Dundee town, moved that Lord Salisbury's salary be reduced £100 per annum as a mark of disapproval for having withdrawn Lord Lytton from Paris during the Exhibition festivities. Mr. Robertson accused Lord Salisbury of conspiring with the other Powers to boycott the French Exhibition. Sir James Fergusson in reply denied the charges brought against the Premier, and said that England's relations with France were in no wise disturbed by the absence of the British Ambassador from the opening ceremonial of the Paris Exhibition. A long and animated debate followed, and on the motion being put to the vote, it was rejected by a majority of 92.

THE Freedom of the City of London was presented to the Marquis of Dufferin at Guildhall on the 29th instant. There was a large and brilliant gathering to witness the ceremony. The City Chamberlain, in his address, highly eulogised the Marquis of Dufferin's eminent public services. His Lordship, in reply, thanked the Corporation for the honour they had done him, and dwelt upon the rapid development of the Municipal institutions in India, which country, he said, was striving to imitate the historic example of the city of London.

THURSDAY, 30TH MAY.

THE question of hill-railways or tramways, says the *Pioneer*, is one which must always be of interest in India, where at present only one sanitarium, Darjeeling, can boast of having direct and rapid communication with the plains. "But if reports published in engineering journals are to be trusted, there is no reason why every hill station should not shortly have its own railway. The latest novelty is what is known as Meig's single-post overhead railway, and we need scarcely say that the inventor is an American. Instead of the usual double line of iron pillars bearing heavy rails which are used for overhead railways, the inventor simply puts up a single row of posts and connects them with steel lattice-work bearing a single rail. Along this trains can be safely run, 20 or 30 feet above the ground, an ingenious application of flanged wheels serving to keep engine and carriages steady. On the experimental line it was found that trains could run round curves of 1 in 50, and up inclines as steep as 1 in 14. The carriages are tubular in shape, and lightly but strongly built of steel or iron. A fair rate of speed is obtained, and there is said to be no danger of derailment from high winds. If this new overhead railway proves a success, we may hope to see the road to each of our important hill stations dotted with Meig's posts and trains running regularly along the single rail in mid-air. The cost of such a railway is said to be very small, indeed, experience has yet to show whether it will stand the test of regular work."

THE "beastly habit of chewing pan" which Europeans are in the habit of denouncing so vehemently in season and out of season has at last found a friend. Samo writes in the *Englishman*:—

Attention is drawn to the increased use of artificial teeth, and with regard to the peoples of Africa and India this remark is used:—"The good and sound set of teeth is with them the rule instead of the rare exception." Now there must be some explanation of this apparent mystery, and it must be very necessary for the nations suffering from badness of teeth to try and improve in this respect. So far as one can ascertain, the secret to this goodness or badness of teeth in the human frame has much to do with the quantity of lime taken into the system both at the time of the formation and growth of the teeth as well as after that period. The people of India are a lime-chewing race, and their teeth are splendid. Take any dinghy-wallah on the Hughli and examine his teeth, you will probably find them black and tanned by juices of sorts, and you will also find no holes or cuts. This cause is attributable to his constant chewing of *pan*, one of the ingredients of which is carbonate of lime. This habit of *pan* chewing has a great merit. Is our civilization a failure, and do our customs and habits necessitate the growth and development of bad teeth? The medical department can best answer this question. Certain it is that very little lime is allowed to enter the system of the average European. For a child it is advocated largely, and every babe is ordered a certain amount in its milk. The grown man, however, is rarely advised to take it, and surely this must be wrong. The European in India as a rule is a machine not in proper working order owing to the weakness of one or more of the parts which go to complete his frame. His stomach is very often over worked, and called to do more extra duty than it can possibly manage without some outside aid. The doctor is called in, and prescribes many things, but, as a rule, he forgets the subject of this letter—lime. If a baby wants it to help its digestion then so, too, do we after a few years' residence in this climate. Let us all consider ourselves babies, and take a little lime when out of sorts. It is about the best thing in the world for an impaired digestion, and undoubtedly benefits the teeth in man and his descendants. A small dose of lime water after meals will be found to work wonders, and taken with milk its nauseous taste is not much noticed.

A WRITER in an American paper thus pictures the American Republic of the future:—"What will our population be? Who shall say? The United States to-day contains over 60,000,000 people, who increase at the rate of about 25 per cent in every decade, so that at the close of the next century the increment would have run up to a total of not less than 400,000,000 souls. Take the population of all the other States and countries as likely to come under our sway, and another 400,000,000 will be easily added. In the year of our Lord 2,000, and the year of the Independence of the United States the 224th, it will be no longer the United States of North America, but the United States of North, Central, and South America, and the then President will then issue his thanksgiving day proclamation to nearly a thousand million people. The mind fails to grasp our industrial and commercial expansion at that day; the wonderful progress in the arts and sciences; the tremendous energy with which enterprise after enterprise will be conceived and made a reality. And then Congress? Just think what Congress will be then! But, stop! Better not think. When we contemplate what it is now with 400 members, the idea of what it will be with 4,000 is simply appalling."

IN the House of Commons, on May 6, in answer to a question put by Mr Caine, Mr. Raikes said that, as far as he was aware, there was no public demand for any arrangement whereby newspapers as printed matter could be sent to India by the all-sea route at reduced rates.

FRIDAY, 31ST MAY.

ACCORDING to the *Rangoon Gazette*, 'despite the utter absence of rain, the mango crop this year has been an unusually good one, and large quantities of the fruit have been exported to Calcutta and Chittagong, a reversal of the usual order of things. Another thing we notice about our mangoes is the almost entire absence of the mango beetle, which in other years has spoilt a large proportion of the luscious fruit.'

H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB of Bhownugger has made a generous offer of Rs. 30,000 for an endowment fund for the training and maintenance of nurses in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital at Bombay, and has also offered a bust of the Queen-Empress for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The offer has been accepted by the Bombay Government. A Resolution on the subject states:—"The Governor in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging this fresh proof of His Highness's public-spirited benevolence, whereby valuable assistance is given to the ladies who had undertaken the arduous and responsible duties of nursing the patients at the various hospitals connected with the Grant Medical College. The funds placed at the disposal of Government will at once be transferred to the Board of Trustees constituted in accordance with His Highness's wishes. The Governor in Council has been gratified to learn that it is His Highness's intention to present a bust of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress to the Victoria Technical Institute."

IN the House of Lords a debate took place on the Naval Defence Bill, in the course of which Lord Salisbury made an important speech in reference to the political situation in Europe. His Lordship dwelt upon the insecurity of the present peace, and said that, although he could not say war was actually imminent, nevertheless real danger existed, against which England must guard herself. The Bill was eventually read a second time.

IN the House of Commons, Mr. O'Brien, in a vehement speech, moved the adjournment of the House as a protest against the employment of the forces of the Crown in the eviction of thirty of Lord Lansdowne's tenants. Mr. Balfour warmly defended Lord Lansdowne, who, he said, was a humane and upright landlord. The Plan of Campaign, he said, was solely answerable for the evictions. Mr. Gladstone gave Mr. O'Brien his qualified support, and attacked the Government. The motion was rejected by 208 against 162 votes.

THE Russian Government has come to the decision to continue, without further delay, the Central Asian Railway from Samarkand to Tashkend. Although the length of this section is only 200 miles, mails are still sent to the capital of Turkestan by the Orenburg route.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the National Indian Association was held on Monday (May 6) afternoon at the Westminister Town-Hall. General Sir Richard Meade, who presided, in the absence of Lord Napier of Magdala, reminded his hearers that the object of the Association was to benefit the people of India and to further a more intimate acquaintance between the people of India and the people of England. The usefulness of the Association was, however, greatly hampered by want of funds. Lord Hobhouse moved the adoption of the annual report, and remarked that the Association had always taken the deepest interest in the social welfare of women in India, and had adopted special means to carry out its objects. He dwelt upon the difficult and dangerous position in which young Indian students coming to England stood, and urged their claims to care and consideration. Sir Henry Cunningham seconded the motion, which was agreed to. Miss Manning, who has recently returned from India, afterwards gave an interesting account of the work of the Association in this country.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that when Lord Reay retires, Bombay will be reduced to a Lieutenant-Governorship.

SEVERAL paras are going the round of vernacular papers in the United Provinces about the Prime Minister of Bhopal. One report is that he has been unable to cope with the responsible work; the other says he has become intimate with Siddik Hasan, and proposes shortly to visit England to defend his case; while the third is that he tries to please everybody but pleases none.

LORD DUFFERIN has given Mr. Boehm, R. A., sittings every day for three weeks for a bust and statue of His Lordship, which have been ordered by the Government for India.

SATURDAY 1ST JUNE.

MAJOR ROBERTSON, the Superintendent of the Rewah State, has settled a very long standing dispute regarding the assessment of *chouth* on some rent-free lands. It is said that many Brahmins were holding rent-free lands and on being required to pay the assessment objected to do so. But the matter has been settled by their agreeing to pay the *chouth*, that is, the fourth share of the annual value of the land actually in their possession.

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON, of London, the noted physician, says he was able to convey a considerable amount of conviction to an intelligent scholar by a simple experiment. The scholar was singing the praise of the "ruddy bumper," and saying he could not get through the day without it, when Dr. Richardson said to him:—

"Will you be good enough to feel my pulse as I stand here?"
He did so. I said, "Count it carefully; what does it say?"
"Your pulse says seventy-four."
I then sat down in a chair and asked him to count it again. He did so, and said: "Your pulse has gone down to seventy."
I then laid down on the lounge and said:
"Will you take it again?"
He replied, "Why, it is only sixty-four; what an extraordinary thing!"
I then said: "When you lie down at night, that is the way that nature gives your heart rest. You know nothing about it, but that beating organ is resting to that extent; and if you reckon it up it is a great deal of rest, because in lying down the heart is doing ten strokes less a minute. Multiply that by sixty, and it is 600; multiply it by eight hours, and within a fraction it is 5,000 strokes, different; and as the heart is throwing six ounces of blood at every stroke, it makes a difference of 30,000 ounces of lifting during the night.
"When I lay down at night without any alcohol, that is the rest my heart gets. But when you take your wine or grog, you do not allow that rest, for the influence of alcohol is to increase the number of strokes, and, instead of getting this rest, you put on something like 15,000 extra strokes, and the result is you rise up very seedy and unfit for the next day's work till you have taken a little more of the 'ruddy bumper,' which you say is the soul of man below."

IT is reported that the French Government has finally decided to withdraw the subsidy hitherto allowed to the Meingoon Prince. For several years the Republic has contributed ten thousand francs annually, besides other charges, towards the Prince's establishment expenses at Pondicherry.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council, held at Simla, May 30, the Burmah Courts Bill was passed, and a Bill providing for the vesting and administration of property, held in trust for charitable purposes, was introduced.

THE Governor of Madras has left Madras for Ganjam. The rainfall at Ganjam was 26 against 46 inches, the average for twelve months. Nearly fifteen thousand coolies have been engaged for relief works, seven thousand receiving gratuitous relief. The average deaths from cholera for the month have been one thousand a week. The Governor intends visiting only the lowlands where the distress is severe.

THE *Englishman* says:—"We have more than once alluded to the success which the female students of our medical colleges have attained, but the warmest supporters of the scheme for providing female medical aid to the women of India could scarcely have anticipated that the students at the Calcutta Medical College would score the successes which we learn they have achieved. Miss Muller obtained a gold medal in Materia Medica against all competitors, and a special certificate in Anatomy. Miss Fax won a certificate of honor in Anatomy, and a second in Botany. Miss Smyth gained the gold medal for Dentistry. Miss Rajini Mitter stood highest in the first M. B. Examination, and took Rs. 100 worth of books, as well as the 'Bholanath Bose's' prize. Miss Sykes, Miss Dissent, and Miss Pareira all secured certificates of honor in Surgery, and Miss Woods a special certificate of honor in Anatomy. Miss Michel, who has passed for her final certificate to Practice, carried off the Viceroy's silver medal, a certificate of honour in the Practice of Medicine, the Sir River Thompson prize of Rs. 50, a certificate of honour in ophthalmic medicine, and a set of instruments purchased, with a gift presented by Mr. Rege, of Indore. The perusal of such a list of honors cannot but give the greatest satisfaction to the students who are beginning their medical careers, and the success which they have attained certainly reflects no small credit on those connected with the college to whose effort these results are largely due."

THE book of the day in Russia is M. Langinoff's biography of M. Katkoff. It contains a very interesting account of the secret arrangement which was come to between the Czar and the journalist, whose writings were the principal cause of His Imperial Master's "execution."

WE are glad to learn that the condition of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas has improved, and that his recovery is now looked forward to more hopefully.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1889.

THE FIRST INDIAN DEBATE OF THE SESSION.

WE noticed briefly in a previous issue the debate on the Excise policy of the Government of India, which was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Samuel Smith, on the 30th of April last. Now that a full report of the debate has reached the country, it is desirable that we should make some further remarks upon it. The reader may remember that this very question of Indian excise was laid before the House of Commons last session, but it was brought forward in such a way that the House was unable to express any opinion upon it. Mr. John Slagg moved a resolution condemning the frontier and Abkari policies of the Government, and Mr. Caine seconded the resolution. It was most unfortunate that two subjects of such great importance as the Indian frontier policy and the Indian liquor traffic, which had not the remotest connection with each other were moved and placed before the House of Commons in a confused form. The consequence was that the House was obliged to throw out Mr. Slagg's resolution. There were many members who sympathized with that portion of the resolution which related to the liquor traffic, but as they approved the frontier policy of the Indian Government, they could not support Mr. Slagg. The friends of temperance avoided this year the mistake of last session and scored a victory. Mr. Samuel Smith's resolution declaring that the fiscal system of the Government of India led to the establishment of spirit distilleries, liquor and opium shops in large numbers of places in defiance of native opinion, and that such increased facilities for drinking produced a steadily increasing consumption, was on division carried against the Government by a majority of ten votes. It is worthy of note that although 216 members were present in the House at the time of division the attendance was so very small during the discussion that when Sir Roper Lethbridge rose to speak, an attempt was made to count-out the House. But it was found that there was a large reserve of members outside in the smoking-room and elsewhere ready for any emergency.

Mr. Samuel Smith's resolution was seconded by Mr. Caine and supported by Mr. McLaren, Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Sir William Harcourt. Sir Roper Lethbridge sympathised to a great extent with the objects of the resolution, but he did not vote for it. Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. Caine have so often spoken on the Indian liquor traffic that it is not at all surprising that they had nothing new to say on this occasion. Mr. Wilfrid Lawson observed that the pressing of Mr. Smith's resolution would be one of the best means of encouraging what efforts were being made towards lessening the evils of the liquor trade in India. Sir Wilfrid did not see any reason why the House should hesitate to accept the motion, seeing that in April last they passed a resolution supporting Colonial Governments in their efforts to put down the liquor traffic among natives. Although Sir Roper Lethbridge did not vote for Mr. Smith's resolution, he supported it in a very sensible speech. He said:—"It was idle to deny that at times our policy had, contrary to the intentions of the Government, tended to increase drunkenness. All that was best in native opinion demanded more stringent restrictions on the sale of intoxicants. The Government had a free hand so far as native opinion was concerned, and could go as far as they liked in the direction of prohibition. The only considerations that could weigh with the Government were fear of illicit distillation and loss of revenue. Public opinion would be entirely on the side of excise, and the bugbear of illicit distillation might, therefore, be set aside. He could not, however, brush aside so lightly the consideration of the loss of revenue, seeing that they were dealing with other people's money. Nevertheless, it was a fact that the tax-payers of India were prepared to bear a portion of this loss of revenue for the sake of the good name and the morals of their countrymen." It should be carefully borne in mind that the people of India do not ask for the suppression of the liquor. They merely demand that the Government should not, for the sake of revenue, provide undue facilities for encouraging the spread of drinking habits among the people.

Sir John Gorst and Sir Richard Temple defended the Abkari policy of the Government of India. Mr. McLaren, who, it will be remembered, carried a motion against the Government last year condemning the working of the Contagious diseases Acts in India, had aroused the indignation of the Under-Secretary by expressing doubts as to the genuineness of the protestations of the Indian Government that they desired to restrict the liquor traffic, seeing that through their minor officials they stimulated the consumption of intoxicating liquors. Sir John Gorst thereupon made a display of virtuous wrath and declared that if he believed that the Indian Government was administered by men so wicked as Mr. McLaren considered them to be, he would not remain a day longer in the position of Under-Secretary, and should feel that the sooner British officials cleared out of the country the better it would be for India. Say what Sir John may the hard fact remains that by the introduction of the outstill system into Bengal the Government has stimulated the sale of spirituous liquors. This was in a manner admitted by Sir Richard Temple, who said in plain terms that the outstill system should be withdrawn from Bengal. Sir Richard indeed proceeded further and remarked with perfect justice that even if the outstill system were now withdrawn the withdrawal would be rather late. Mr. Westmacott's enquiry into the practical working of the outstill system in the districts of Howrah and Hughli, has conclusively shown that under the operation of that system drunkenness is sure to increase. Sir John Gorst, in defending the Abkari policy, quoted a passage from a despatch which the Secretary of State addressed to the Viceroy on the 10th March last. The passage runs as follows:—"I desire to remind your Excellency that in my despatch, in April, 1889, I laid down the principle—first, that any expansion of the habit of drinking among the Indian populations is to be discouraged; secondly that the tax on spirituous liquors should be as high as may be possible, without giving rise to illicit methods of making and selling liquors; and thirdly, that subject to these conditions, a maximum revenue should be raised from a minimum consumption of intoxicating liquors. In other words, to quote from the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Madras in 1884, it should always be borne in mind that the taxation on the sale of intoxicating liquors is imposed primarily in order to restrain the consumption of such liquors and not for the purpose of making money out of their sale. I am confident that your Excellency's Government will adhere strictly to those principles and in any measures which you may think fit to adopt you will do all that lies in your power to ensure that they should be observed by all who are engaged in the work." After quoting this passage from the Secretary of State's despatch, Sir John Gorst triumphantly appealed to the House to say whether it was possible to lay down sounder principles which should govern the excise administration in language more clear and appropriate. We would, however, take the liberty to remind Sir John that the Government has always professed to base its excise administration on the principle that a maximum of revenue should be raised from a minimum of consumption; and yet drinking habits have increased among the people. Sir John cannot surely be ignorant of the fact that the merits of Abkari officers in this country are judged by the amount of revenue they bring to the Treasury. The chief revenue authority in each province, in reporting on excise administration, annually brings to the special notice of the Local Government those officers who have distinguished themselves during the year by increasing the income from the Abkari department, and the names of those officers are noted in the Appointment Department. Now what does this mean? Does not this show that the Government is pleased with those officers who succeed in increasing the excise revenue? So long as this system exists local officers will do all that lies in their power to stimulate the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs. As Sir Roper Lethbridge has pertinently observed, there can be no real reform of the excise system until the bugbear of illicit distillation has been set aside. Sir Richard Temple laid special stress on this point. He said:—"The House must remember that India was a country abounding with materials for the manufacture of liquor. Liquor could be distilled from every kind of grain, and had been so distilled for thousands of years. The bark of its trees, the sap of its leaves, and the flowers of its shrubs supplied India with materials for the distillation of liquor." This is no doubt, perfectly true; but we must remember that the distillation of liquor cannot be carried on in secret if the police were worth their salt. Sir Richard Temple declared in favour of the central distillery system. He observed:—"The central distillery system had the great advantage of bringing the manufacturer and retailer of spirits under absolute supervision. It enabled the Government to know how much liquor was made and how much consumed, and the quantity that went into the country could be regulated according to the demand from the various localities. The central system is by far the best." We need hardly say that we fully agree with Sir Richard Temple on this subject. His observations which we have just quoted demand the serious consideration of Government. There is, however, no hope of this being done, so long as the only considerations which weigh with the Government are fear of illicit distillation and loss of revenue.

IS THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA A DESPOTISM?

THE mind of our Allahabad contemporary has been greatly exercised by the application of certain epithets by some English politicians to the Government of this country. Sir William Harcourt called it an "absolute rule," and Mr. John Morley designated it a "military despotism." Our contemporary does not agree with these politicians, and asks—"What is a Despotism?" The *Pioneer* does not properly answer the question which he puts at the head of his article; we shall try to answer it according to our lights. "Despotism" is a Greek word about the etymology of which scholars are not agreed. Curtius, the celebrated author of *Greek Etymology*, says: "Of this compound no less than five explanations have been given which agree only in translating the second part of the word by *master*." Our best English etymologist, Mr. Skeat, says justly that the part *pot* is evidently the Sanskrit *pati* (lord); and adds with simplicity that the origin of the part *des* is unknown. Had Mr. Skeat been a Sanskrit scholar he would have at once seen the derivation of the word. The fact is "despot" is a pure Sanskrit word, consisting of *desa* (country) and *pati* (lord). Despot—*desapati*, meaning lord of the country. Every student of Greek history knows that originally "despot" did not mean an oppressive ruler or tyrant, but simply the sole ruler of a country. Hence Periander of Corinth and Peisistratos of Athens, though excellent rulers, were called "despots," simply because they were sole rulers. According to the original meaning of the word, whether Sanskrit or Greek, William of Germany, Francis Joseph of Austria, Leopold of Belgium, Humbert of Italy, and even Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland, are despots as much as the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey; and of course the Government of India falls under the same category, the real "despot" or "desapati" being the Empress Queen Victoria, and the Viceroy, her representative. In course of time, however, the word despot changed its meaning; and it was applied to an oppressive ruler or tyrant. But in political science despotism means a form of Government in which the people have no share. Those forms of monarchy which are not tempered by representative institutions, are despotisms, pure and simple; such are the Governments of Russia and Turkey. In this sense of the word despotism, which is its "ordinary connotation," the Government of Great Britain is not despotic, as the people are not only largely represented, but are the real rulers. What then

is the character of the Indian Government? Mr. John Morley calls it a "military despotism." We hardly think the description just. The Indian Government may assume in some parts of the country the form of a military despotism, as in the Punjab; but it does not assume such form in most parts of the country. We believe the 67 millions of the people of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, may be governed without the help of a single British soldier. Sir William Harcourt's description is less objectionable, for the Government of India is no doubt "absolute rule," the people of the country having no share in it. It is not necessary to suppose that by "absolute" Sir William Harcourt meant "oppressive." A Government may be absolute without being oppressive; indeed it may be benevolent. Our contemporary says:—"The Government of India is in truth something altogether *sui generis*, that has not been cast in the mould of any previously known example of Government forms." Is it then a nondescript form of Government? It would be curious if the Government of India cannot be included within the category of all possible forms of Government. Political science would be at fault if such were the case. Our contemporary admits that the Government of India is not a limited monarchy, that it certainly is not a "representative system." If in the Government of India the principle of representation has no place what can it be then? It must be despotism in its "ordinary connotation," for the very derivation of despotism is, that it is a form of Government in which the principle of representation does not obtain. Our contemporary seems to think that every despotic form of Government is necessarily oppressive and cruel. That is by no means the case; witness the despotism of Periander and of Peisistratos. There are despotisms and despotisms. There are oppressive and cruel despotisms, and there are mild and even benevolent despotisms. The Government of India is a despotism of the latter character. As long as the principle of the representation of the children of the soil does not find a place in the Indian Government so long must it be included within the category of despotic Governments. It may be a mild despotism, it may be a despotism *sui generis*; but still it is a despotism. If representative institutions be largely introduced, the Government will lose its despotic character; it will then be a limited monarchy or Viceroyalty. Let us not be misunderstood. By calling the Indian Government a despotism, we do not mean to say that it is oppressive or cruel. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that it is a humane Government; while pursuing the interest of the people of the British Isles, it is not regardless of the interests of the many millions of men over whom it bears sway. That the head of the Supreme Government, the heads of local Governments, and the bulk of the Civil Service, are animated with the desire of doing honest work and of promoting the welfare of the people, we freely and candidly admit; but that circumstance does not change the designation of the Government. It is despotism, pure and simple, however mild in its character and benevolent in its tendencies. Our contemporary evidently thinks despotism to be a reproachful term when applied to the Government of India; let him then labour for the introduction of representative institutions, and the reproachful term will be no longer used. The *Pioneer* concludes his article with pronouncing the British Indian Government to be "about the best Government for practical purposes on the face of the earth." The British constitution, John Bull thinks, is the perfection of human wisdom; and the Indian Civilian thinks the Indian Government of which he is a member, to be the best Government on the face of the earth. Nothing like leather. This world is the best of all possible worlds, the Indian Government is the best of all possible Governments, and the Indian Civil Service the best of all possible services. "For practical purposes;" what practical purposes? Is the prevention of crime one of these practical purposes? Our contemporary recently told us more than once that crime was increasing in the country. Is sanitation one of these practical purposes? The Government not long ago dwelt on the fearfully insanitary state of the whole empire. Is education included among these practical purposes? The late Report on Education in India showed that only a very small percentage of the population have got the rudiments of education. We give full credit to Government for what it has done and for what it is doing, but to say that it is the best Government on the face of the earth is to talk nonsense.

WHO ARE THE CULPRITS, THE EXAMINERS OR THE EXAMINEES?

ONE of the perpetrators of the "Slaughter of Innocents" at the last Entrance Examination has somehow got access to the columns of the *Indian Daily News*, or the friendly ears of its editor. He is smarting under the disrepute he has brought on himself and his colleagues by his Herodian feat, and tries to set himself right before the public by his adroitness in drawing the long bow. He hopes to take in the public by his sharp archery, and, sooth to say he is no mean adept in the art of making the "worse appear the better reason." There is no question that an unprecedentedly frightful slaughter has been committed, and his attempt is to fix the blame upon certain school-masters and others who have not the means of defending themselves. In our issue of the 20th, we showed that the blame rests entirely on the examiners, and since that date articles brimful of malice, malignity, and all uncharitableness have appeared day after day to show that the examiners are innocent, and that the school-boys and their teachers are entirely to blame. We had heard of the boy who, when accused of biting another's cheek, had defended himself by saying "that the complainant had bitten his own cheek," and our hero of the slaughter would with similar adroitness fain make out that Bengali boys to the number of six to seven thousand, besides three months' schooling fee in advance for which they receive no return, pay 10 Rs. each, not to pass the Entrance Examination, but to spite examiners who thereby collect a purse of over 60,000 Rs. to remunerate themselves for the trouble of plucking them. Yes, that is what it comes to. The boys know that they are unfit to pass; they coax their masters to give dishonest certificates; they attend examinations; and they waste University stationery, all for the pleasure of being reckoned as plucked ones. Their parents must be wonderfully flush of cash and stupid at the same time to permit the youngsters to indulge in the play of drakes and ducks with their money. As for the Head Masters, they have to hold each a preliminary examination, and to certify that the candidates have a reasonable probability of passing. In the case of private native tutors, it may be said, without any risk of immediate contradiction, that the certificates are dishonest; but the charge of dishonesty would drag in a whole lot of European teachers and native head-masters of Government schools who have no interest whatever in giving dishonest certificates. Thus for instance, at the last examination, the Head Master of Bishop's College, an Englishman, gave certificates to three of his pupils and all of them failed. From the Bishop's College High School 4 candidates came, and 3 failed. From the Free Church and Duff's School, under Scotch Missionaries, 63 came, and only 7 passed. From the General Assembly's Institution, again, under a Scotch Missionary, 98 came and 88 failed. From St. Xavier's College, under Jesuit Missionaries, 24 came and 14 failed. From the Doveton College, under an Englishman, we have a record of 12 candidates of whom 10 failed, and from La Martiniere, governed by Englishmen, we have a memo. of 5 failures out of 7. Turning now to the Government Institutions the Heads of which, though natives, are not influenced by private considerations, we have tales quite as sad. The Hare School shows a failure of 55 out of 77. The Hindu School has 50 failures out of 74, and other Government schools have equally unsatisfactory returns to show. Are we to suppose that in these cases the Head Masters have been guilty of giving dishonest certificates? If not, we are driven to the conclusion that either, though thoroughly familiar with their pupils and enjoying the best advantages, they are, one and all, no judges of the qualifications of their pupils, or that they have an idea of the requirements of the Entrance Examination quite different from that of the Examiners. It is observable, too, that most of the Entrance Examiners are drawn from the very Head Masters of Schools who fail so egregiously in estimating the capacity of their pupils, and their opinion formed as University Examiners can therefore be no better than what they formed as Examiners in their private schools. It is observable, too, that however maligned the native Head Masters have been by some of the Examiners, there occurs no record whatever in the proceedings of the University of any single case having been brought forward, much less proved of the Head Masters having been guilty of any of the charges brought against them. The *Indian Mirror* says that the preliminary examinations are neglected as a rule, but there is no proof in support of the assertion. The practice is to submit the certificates and the examination fee at the same time, and no name is registered as a candidate until this has been done. A reference to the Registrar's Office would at once show that this has always been done. If we are misinformed under this head, the blame would rest on the Registrar and not on the examinees. On the other hand, the record against the Examiners, both European and native, is long and heavy. They have been repeatedly found fault with for setting questions not at all authorised by the text-books of the Entrance class. They have asked questions which, being radically wrong, could not be answered. They have tried to confound the examinees by asking such questions as "give the feminine forms of Charles and John!" They have set Mathematical problems which cannot be solved under any circumstance. Several of them have been punished for giving marks without reading the answer papers. Repeatedly has the Syndicate caused the answer papers to be re-examined, and in most instances the result has shown that some examiners have been sadly neglectful of their duty. And these are the men who have raised the hue and cry against private school masters, and that without even an iota of evidence in support of the charge. Under the circumstances we have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion as to who are the culprits we are to deal with. Only in fairness to the Examiners we must say that the charge does not lie equally against all of them. Some of them are innocent, and some sadly betrayed. The root of the evil lies in the question papers, and these have been prepared by Head Examiners and not by all the examiners. They have been prepared with a view to raise the standard of Examination much higher than what the authorities of the Senate have fixed in the bye-laws of the University. This year, it is said, that the Head Examiners have gone the length of surreptitiously interpreting the questions in a way which amounts to a crime. The questions were framed by Head Examiners and settled by the Moderators. But, it is said, that after the Examination was over certain Head Examiners issued instructions to the Examiners under them to interpret the questions in a way quite different from the plain wording of the questions as printed. Here are two examples:

From the questions in Geography—"8, Explain how monsoons are formed. What is the difference between a monsoon and a trade-wind?"

The Head Examiner concerned required in answer to this question (we quote his words as reported to us), "that the examinees should give a full description of the monsoon and should state that it brings on rains: if any omitted this latter fact he is to get reduced mark."

From the questions in History. "2. Write what you know of the following:—Siladitya, Kabir, Gautama Buddha." The instruction as regards the last is "that the answer must be divided into five parts as in Hunter's history, which is the Text-book. If a candidate failed to do the same, he got very low mark."

It may be all very well to talk about the raising of the standard of Examination. The writer in the *Indian Daily News* dwells with considerable force on the necessity of "grinding fine;" but his argument, like a razor turned out by a Sheffield knife-grinder, is all sharp on the one side and quite blunt on the other. Is it the province of the Head Examiners to get the questions settled by the Moderators, to print them

when settled, and, when the examinees have answered them, to instruct the Examiners to reduce the value of the questions if not answered in some such way as the Head Examiner interprets the questions? The question in Geography refers to the formation of monsoons and the difference between a monsoon and a trade wind; but it has nothing about the former bringing on rains; and why should a poor boy be mulcted for not adverting to it? In the case of Gautama Buddha, the question strictly confines itself to what a boy knew of that reformer. He had not been asked to put his reply under five heads, and in the text-book named there is no fivefold division set out in detail, and the interpretation, therefore, according to which the Examiners have been asked to allot marks is a positive fraud. The questions had been assessed beforehand, and this insidious infraction of value is a positive injustice. Neither the Head Examiners nor the Moderators have been invested with the power of raising the standard, and for the Head Examiner to assume it without the knowledge of the University authorities is an act which we cannot too strongly denounce. Is it a wonder that after such instructions so insidiously given, the extent of failures should be so disastrous as it is?

We have not space enough available in the present issue to expose all the fictions that our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* has been induced to put forth under the inspiration of an interested person, but we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without noticing one of them. He calls High Education in Bengal "a State charity" and yet he knows full well that the people in this country are in this respect infinitely better off than he and his countrymen are in their country. In Great Britain and Ireland the State grant for High Education for a population of 36 millions comes to over 70 lacs per year, whereas in Bengal with a population of 70 millions the grant is limited to not quite 3 lacs only. With these facts before us the question arises who thrive best by State charity, we in Bengal, or the men of Great Britain, of whom the writer in the *Indian Daily News* is one?

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

SIR JOHN GORST, speaking in his place in the House of Commons, the other day, announced that the Secretary of State has desired the Government of India to amend the Indian Factory Acts on certain points. The papers recently moved for by Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P. with regard to the operation of the Factory Acts in India have been published. These papers are an interesting and instructive study and clearly show that Lord Cross's interference in this matter was quite uncalled for. It appears that in May last His Lordship asked the Government of India for a report as to the working of the Factory Act of 1881, and enquired if it was necessary to amend the Act in the direction of additional stringency. In a later despatch in July Lord Cross requested the Government of India to especially consider whether it was expedient to restrict the hours of labour in the case of adult women and children and whether the closing of factories one day in seven should be insisted upon, The Government of India called upon the Local Government for information on the question raised by the Secretary of State regarding the assimilation of the English and Indian Factory Acts.

The reports submitted to the Provincial Governments in reply to the request of the Supreme Government deserve careful and attentive consideration. As to long hours of work the Government of Madras points outthat although one of the two Inspectors recommends statutory limitations of the hours of work for all classes of employes, on the ground that their prolonged labour must be injurious to their health, the factory operatives present a much healthier aspect than the outside labourers and seem to lead a happy and contented life. The Madras report states in plain terms that the Governor in Council is not convinced that a case has been made out for limiting the hours of labour, and believes legislation in this direction to be unnecessary at present in the Southern Presidency. The Madras Chamber of Commerce addressed an important communication to the Local Government in reply to the resolution of the Manchester Chamber demanding the extension of the English Factory Acts to India. The Madras Chamber wrote:—"The agitation for the repeal of the import duties in India originated with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and it was remarked by the late right Hon'ble H. Fawcett that no one will for a moment pretend to say that the idea would have been entertained of removing these duties if the finances of India were administered in the interests of that country alone. With equal truth, it may be stated that the proposed extension of British factory regulation to India is not prompted by disinterested concern for the well-being of Indian operatives. The success which rewarded the previous agitation was well calculated to encourage further interference with legislation in this country, such as would never be proposed with regard to Canada or Australia; and this Chamber apprehends that the opposition offered in Manchester to such interference is more likely to diminish than increase, unless the Government of India takes an early opportunity of assuring the Secretary of State that the assertions about the length and severity of the hours of labour in this country are greatly exaggerated. The alleged desire to lift up the poor people of India, and to improve their condition has so little to do with the demand for justice for the Indian operatives that it may be eliminated from the consideration of the subject; whereas the dictates of jealousy, the wish not so much to benefit a class in India as to recover the China market, self-interest, the discovery that competition in India is too severe, the interest of Lancashire trade, and not the interest of humanity to which allusion was made at the meeting under notice, may be reasonably supposed to have exerted some influence on the supporters of the motion." Now, the language used by the Madras Chamber is no doubt strong, but it is not a whit stronger than what the necessities of the case demand. Plain speaking of this sort is most desirable in dealing with men who seek to promote selfishness under the cloak of philanthropy. The Madras Chamber distinctly states that as regards accommodation, sanitation, ventilation and general comfort, the Madras factories are not in need of further legislation. The Bengal Government reports that the sanitary arrangements and ventilation of factories are good, and that there is no complaint as to the treatment of labourers considering all the circumstances. Sir Steuart Bayley is of opinion that further legislation is not required. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab also does not consider it necessary, so far as his satrapy is concerned, to modify the Factory Act of 1881 in the direction of stringency. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces says that no case exists for further legislation. The replies from the North-Western Provinces are generally to the effect that the hours of work are not unreasonably long, and that if one day in seven were fixed in India for the compulsory closing of all factories it would not materially affect the ordinary practice in most of the factories. Sir Auckland Colvin points out that manufacturing industries in the Upper Provinces are still in the first stage and that consequently there appears to be no necessity for further legislative protection of labour. The Bombay Government recommended in 1885 that legislation was expedient for the restriction of the hours of labour of women and children; and that the grant of four days' holidays in every month to women and children should be made compulsory by law. These recommendations, it should be remembered, were made when Sir James Fergusson, who now represents a Lancashire constituency in Parliament, was at the head of the Government of the Western Presidency. The Government of Lord Reay writes:—"It is true that the hours are long on paper and that the recognised holidays are few; but, on the other hand, the operatives do not work all the time the mill is open during the day, and when they do work it is in a far more easy-going and desultory manner than does the ordinary English mill-hand. To long work they have no objection as long as it is light work and provided they may occasionally go out, eat, talk and smoke." The Bombay Government further states that any interference on the part of the Government with the hours and time of work would be most unpopular both with the Indian mill-owner and with the Indian mill-hands, whose earnings would thereby be at once diminished, as their wages are entirely regulated on the piece-work system; that though the recognised holidays are limited in number, a hand can always take a holiday when he likes; and that the labourers in the Bombay mills are contented with their position as evidenced by the popularity of the employment.

Considering the replies received from the Local Governments, the Government of India addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State on the 5th of March last. The despatch says:—"We desire to give expression to our view that the English Factory Acts are inapplicable to the present conditions of labour in Indian factories. It is a well-attested fact that the employes in Indian factories reach a standard of comfort and content not attained by persons in their rank of life who are engaged in pursuits of a different nature. The machinery, moreover, is, owing to comparative absence of competition, driven in factories in India at a pace so slow that it would not be tolerated in England, and it is estimated that in many of the mills in India about twice as many operatives are employed as in the mills of the same capacity in England. It follows that the work of the operative in an Indian Factory is far more desultory and less exhausting than that of the operative working in England, and that the provisions which are rendered necessary by the exacting nature of labour in England are not demanded in the interests of Indian operatives, who would indeed be prejudicially affected by them, while they would impose a needless and uncalled for obstacle to the development of the industries of India." As regards the Sunday question, the Government of India express their opinion that considering the number of native festivals and holidays when the work people absent themselves it is not necessary to insist on the provision of a fixed number of holidays. It will thus be seen that the evidence collected in India clearly shows that the labourers in the Indian mills are contented with their position and do not want the Government to interfere between them and their employers. Yet Lord Cross, in the plenitude of his wisdom, has ignored the wide difference in the conditions of labour in England and India and decided to amend the Indian Factory Act. That his Lordship has arrived at this decision in order to please the cotton lords of Lancashire, who are possessed of great political influence, cannot for an instant be doubted.

Since writing the above, we have noticed the following amendments proposed by the Government of India, and agreed to by the Secretary of State:

1 At present premises are not a "factory" subject to the Indian Factories Act unless (*inter alia*) at least *one hundred* persons are occasionally employed simultaneously on the premises. The Government of India proposed that the definition of "factory" should be so amended as to include premises on which as many as *twenty* persons are so employed.

2 At present a child of *seven* years or upwards may be employed in a factory. The Government of India proposed that children should not be employed in any factory until they had reached the age of *nine* years.

3 The hours of labour for women in factories are now unlimited. The Government of India proposed that no woman should be allowed to be actually employed in a factory for more than eleven hours a day.

4 There is at present a want felt of a power to make and enforce rules for the purpose of securing (*a*) the proper sanitary condition of factories and (*b*) the punctual submission to the Government by factory owners of accurate statistics relating to their factories. The Government of India proposed to take this power.

On two points the Secretary of State has disagreed with the Government of India.

i. The Government of India thought the reduction of the hours of labour from an unlimited number to eleven would sufficiently protect *women*. But the Secretary of State wishes *women* to have four days' holiday every month, as well as shortened hours of daily labour.

ii. The Government of India proposed to relax the provisions of the Indian Factories Act in their application to Government factories, such as arsenals and gun carriage factories. The Secretary of State does not agree to this proposal, and desires that the existing law in this respect, which follows the English Act, may remain unaltered.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE next Criminal Sessions of the High Court will commence on the 17th instant, and will be presided over by the Hon. Justice Norris.

MR. J. ELLIOT has been confirmed in the appointment of Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, vacant by the retirement of Mr. H. F. Blanford. The appointment is in every sense satisfactory. Mr. Elliot's removal from the Presidency College, however, will be a serious loss to that institution.

IT is supposed that Sir Frederick Hogg will not return to India and that Mr. Fanshawe will permanently succeed him.

THE Shah of Persia arrived at St. Petersburg, on May 23, and was received in great state by the Czar and Czarewitch. The Russian press, in discussing the Shah's visit, are very sanguine as to the political results, which will follow.

WE are glad to learn that His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar is anxious to have his capital connected with the outer world by rail. Kaunnia to Kuch Behar is only a stretch of 30 miles and with proper management the railway need not cost much. The State coffers are, we presume, now able to meet the costs of the outlay and we have no doubt that Government will do everything it can to help the project.

THE Bombay mail had its speed accelerated as arranged before from Saturday last. The gain as we have already said will be all on the Bombay side and Calcutta will by no way be affected by the change. The mail trains of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways now leave Bombay some three hours later, and travel at a higher rate of speed than before. The specials for the conveyance of the foreign mails will be despatched up to 3 A. M. in future.

THE Hon. Sir Arthur Collins has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University in succession to Justice Kernan who has resigned.

WE cannot sufficiently admire the munificence of Pundit Girish Chunder Vidyaratna, a retired professor of the Calcutta Sanskrit College. For the benefit of the poor of his native village Rajpoor in the 24-Purgunnahs the learned Pandit has created a trust fund of Rs. 10,000 the interest of which will be devoted by the trustees for their support. Devotees of the goddess Sarasvati are as a race poor and when one of their number can set apart so considerable an amount for charity, it speaks highly of the qualities of his heart.

IN a test case the chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta has held that bicycles and tricycles are carriages within the meaning of Section 66, clause 8 of the Police Act, since the rider or driver of it guides and propels it, which is said to constitute it a carriage. Riding a machine on a prohibited walk is, therefore, a criminal offence, and the accused in the case in question was warned and discharged. We think the ruling is sound from the pedestrian's point of view, who will welcome the riddance of what was justly regarded as a great nuisance.

WE are glad to learn that the complaint in these columns last week about supersession in the Comptroller General's Office has attracted Mr. Gay's attention, and he has ordered a thorough and searching enquiry into the matter. We always felt that grievous injustice like that complained of could but unconsciously be permitted to be done to poor clerks by large-hearted and sympathetic officers like Mr. Gay. As it is we are afraid that facts may not be represented in their proper light by the subordinates even after his order, and if he be really anxious, as we are sure he is, to remove the evil, a little personal scrutiny will be necessary.

MR. BEAMES' appointment to the Board of Revenue is so thoroughly scandalous an affair that we do not wonder at its forming the subject matter of a question asked by Mr. Bradlaugh in Parliament the other day. There was the usual promise of reference to the Government of India. We hope that now that the matter has been taken up it will be sifted to the bottom.

ONCE a man comes by a bad name, it is difficult for him to shake it off. Even so is the case with the Mohant of Tarakesvar, whose unfortunate doings sometime ago have given a handle to his enemies to injure him ever since. There is a strong faction whose constant efforts have been to bring the present owner of the *gadi* to discredit through the machinery of Civil and Criminal Courts. Trumpery cases of all descriptions got up for his ruin have, however, uniformly failed. His name now figures in a Nattore theft case that has made some noise and is pending in the Appellate side of the High Court. The Mohant is, we suspect, the victim of a foul conspiracy, which, in the interest of justice, should be exposed and crushed.

THE Hare Anniversary Meeting was held on Saturday last at the rooms of the Science Association, under the presidency of Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjee. A learned lecture was delivered, as previously announced, by the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar on the occasion. An imposing demonstration was also held round the tomb of David Hare in College Square. The prominent figure in this demonstration was one of the surviving pupils of David Hare, the venerable Ramtanu Lahiri, whose presence evoked great enthusiam. We are glad to hear that both the tomb and the statue, in the compound of the Presidency College, have been thoroughly renovated.

AS was apprehended King Humbert's visit to Germany is likely to be attended with grave political results. His Majesty was warmly received by Emperor William in Berlin and the reception is said to have produced a strong reaction in Russia in favour of France. The English press, in discussing the visit and its bearing on the political situation, dwells upon the scare produced in Paris on its becoming known that his Majesty was about to visit Strasburg, and add that all this goes to indicate the instability of the present European peace. Signor Crispi denies that a visit to Strasburg was meditated and the King on his homeward journey travelled *incognito*, in order to avoid the town *enroute*. The King had originally arranged to visit Strasburg with the Emperor William on his homeward journey, and the Emperor had also ordered a grand review of the Strasburg garrison to be held on the occasion of the Italian Monarch's visit there; but all this, on becoming known in Paris, evoked such intense excitement and bitterness that King Humbert abandoned the project. It is supposed that the visit of King Humbert to Berlin has greatly strengthened the alliance between Italy and Germany. Signor Crispi is reported to have said that he was quite indifferent as to the attitude of France in any matters affecting Italy.

THE Simla correspondent of a contemporary telegraphs that in the event of General Chesney getting a seat on the India Council, it is thought probable that General Sir Frederick Roberts will succeed him as Military Member of Council, the Duke of Connaught becoming Indian Commander-in-Chief. The appointment will be very popular and a royal Commander-in-Chief will be very welcome indeed. But either Sir Rivers Thompson or Sir Charles Aitchison is said to be in the running for vacancy caused in the India Council by the retirement of Sir Henry Yule, and General Chesney is supposed to have as much chance of getting the appointment as not.

THE signal defeat of the Ministry over the Abkari question of India, probably gave color to the rumour that the Government proposed to abandon the Sugar Bounties Bill. This was rather unaccountable at the first sight, considering the well-known determination of Lord Salisbury's Government to carry the proposal through in the face of pronounced public opinion against it. Although not a question of first class importance such as by which the strength of the Government could be tested, the report about its abandonment, telegraphed by Reuter sometime ago, is declared to be premature. The second reading of the Bill will be proceeded with on the 20th of June. The Ministry evidently does not court a second defeat and that too on a Home question. It must, therefore, be sufficiently confident of success to push it through, for popular opinion is strongly against it.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S persistent efforts for the abolition of hereditary legislators though not likely to be yet crowned with success, are bringing this important question nearer to solution every day. With the punctuality of a clock the fearless editor of *Truth*, from his place in Parliament moves for the abolition every year and though he and his supporters do not expect immediate victory, they have the gratification of seeing that public opinion is steadily veering round in their favour. The last time that the motion was rejected the majority was barely forty-three. What wonder if this waning majority should ere long dwindle down to a positive minority.

JUTE has a formidable rival not only in the American and Russian stuffs that we have recently read of in the papers which is said to be a very serviceable and cheap substitute for it. The hitherto unoffending cotton now enters the list and challenges competition. A Convention consisting of one hundred representatives of the leading planters in all the American Cotton States met at Birmingham, Michigan, and unanimously resolved to use cotton bagging instead of jute for covering bales of cotton. The outlook for the Indian Jute trade, which for various reasons is bad enough already, will now be far worse.

IF DOCTORS FAIL, WHAT SHALL AVAIL?

[*Cardiff, North Wales Observer.*]

EDUCATION, we are told, makes the thief a better thief just as it makes the divine a better divine. The nineteenth century has, much to its own cost, proved the truth of this adage. Science and art have made great strides during the present century—but little more to the advancement of virtue than to the advantage of vice. To prevent the full growth of truth and purity, there has always been the baneful influence of the false and the impure; and to spoil the reputation of the genuine there has been constantly the fraudulent imitation. It is therefore not surprising that in an age in which there is such a mixture of the true and the false, of the genuine and the counterfeit, there should grow an abundant crop of scepticism as well as incredulity. Nor is it unnatural that by far the largest number of those who are unprincipled enough to face humanity with a sham, should choose the weaker and most credulous portion of mankind—the suffering humanity—as their victims. If any one is easily beguiled, it is that man who has been driven to despair through illness. But as the number of counterfeit articles increase, so does the scepticism of the public increase. It becomes, therefore, one's duty when he finds out the genuine article to make it known for the benefit of others. It is with this object that we give publicity to the history of a somewhat miraculous cure of kidney disease by the use of Warner's SAFE Cure. The patient was Mr. Thomas Hughes, living at 10, North-gate Street, Carnarvon, and well known among the bardic fraternity in Wales under the *nom de plume* "Isslun." Mr. Hughes called at our office a few weeks ago, and stated how miraculously he had been cured of a malady that was day by day rapidly wrecking his constitution. We asked him whether he had any objection to our sending a representative from this office to obtain some details of his cure, and he replied that, in the interest of others, he would be very glad to do it. This week our representative waited upon him, and being aware of Mr. Hughes's indifferent state of health for the past two years, was agreeably surprised, upon entering the house, to find him so very hale and hearty. Having been acquainted of our representative's business, he willingly consented to give all the details in reference to his case. For 35 years Mr. Hughes had been in the service of the London and North Western Railway Company, and his engagements with them terminated about nine months ago owing to his being incapacitated by ill-health to further discharge his

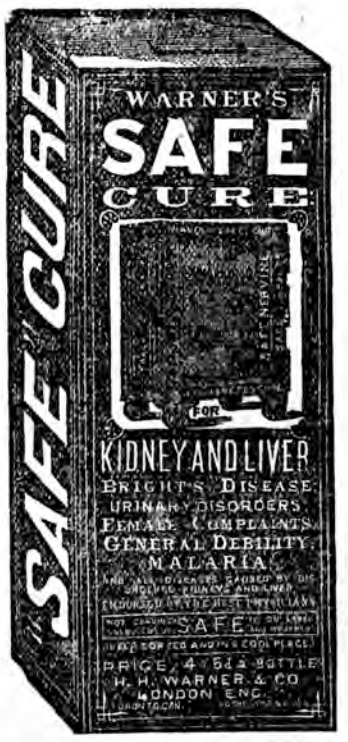
duties. His complaint was kidney disease, symptoms of which appeared considerably over a year ago. His doctor closely examined him, but prescribed nothing beyond an advice to keep still and to seek repose. However, seeing that things did not improve in the least the doctor asked Mr. Hughes whether he desired to consult another medical man. Mr. Hughes said he should like to have another doctor's opinion, and consequently a consultation was had with one of the leading physicians of the town, who. after an examination of the patient, pronounced him to be suffering from two complaints, and gave precisely the same advice as his brothers practioner, but prescribed no medicine. "Did this advice prove of any benefit to you?" our representative asked. "No," said Mr Hughes, "things got on better." He then proceeded to state how he came across an advertisement of Warner's describing how a case perfectly identical with his own had been cured, in one of the Welsh papers published by us—the *Genedl* This came about one day when he was in great agony. He confessed that he never, previous to this day, had thought anything of this medicine ; but being in acute pain, and finding himself gradually sinking, he decided to invest in a 4s 6d bottle. He took in all four bottles of the value of 4s. 6d. each, and one bottle value 10s. 6d. These had the the effect of causing the pain in his back and hips to gradually bladder, he obtained perfect relief. "I suppose you feel yourself a very different man now?" suggested our reporter. "Oh! yes, very different, indeed." "Do you feel that your health generally is improved?" "Yes, I have changed completely." "Before you resorted to 'Warner's SAFE Cure,' what was your own opinion of your case, Mr. Hughes?" "Well, to speak candidly, I thonght there was no help for me ; and, from what I gathered, that was the opinion of the doctors too." Some more facts of a less direct character were elicited in the course of the interview, which was closed by Mr. Hughes saying that he had recommended the medicine to a well-known gentleman in the town, who suffered from the same complaint ; and speaking from what the gentleman had told him, he could say that the first bottle taken by him had been productive of good results. It may be interesting to some of our readers to know that Mr. Hughes is in his 72nd year, and is now in the enjoyment of the best possible health.

This great remedy, of whose merits people from all quarters of the globe bear willing testimony, can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bezaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey : "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachtic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner ; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn. London.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

102.



THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

41

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*29th May*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Baboo Chundy Churn Bose, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in the district of Dacca.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Govindpore, Manbhoom, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr W H Mackenzie, Deputy Magistrate, Lohardugga, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Govindpore subdivision of the Manbhoom district.

Moulvie Mobaruck Ali, Temporary Deputy Magistrate, Noakholly, is allowed leave of three months.

Mr. A. W Mackie, Officiating Judge, Dinagepore, on leave, is appointed to act as Judge of Moorshedabad.

Baboo Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate, Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr C C Quinn, Magistrate, Patna, on special leave, is promoted to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr F H Barrow, Officiating Magistrate, second grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr F R S Collier, Officiating Magistrate, Shahabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third grade.

Mr Collier will continue to act in the second grade of Magistrates until further orders.

Mr R H Anderson is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate of the first grade.

Mr Anderson will continue to act as Judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr E W Collin is confirmed in the second grade of Joint-Magistrates.

Mr Collin will continue on deputation under the Revenue Department of this Government.

Mr A H Collins is appointed substantive protempore to the second grade of Joint-Magistrates.

JUDICIAL. —The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the first Regular Bench at Serampore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class;—

Babu Modun Mohon De, Babu Chunder Mohon Banerjee, Dr. B.L Bose, Dr R A Barker, and Mr James Struth.

Mr W Rattray, Deputy Magistrate Naraingunge, Dacca, is vested with the powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland, 25, Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information, free of charge. Mention this paper.

103.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The Estate of the late Rakhal Das Singh, of Debipur, District Burdwan.

KALI DAS SINGH———applicant

Whereas the aforesaid Kali Das Singh the son of the deceased, has applied for a certificate under Act XXVII. of 1860, to empower him to renew, negotiate and transfer Government Promissory notes left by his late father, the aforesaid Rakhal Das Singh, notice is hereby given that any person having claims to the estate of the deceased, are requested to file their objections, if any, in this Court, on or before the 18th June, 1889.

District Judge's office, Burdwan, *The 28th May*, 1889. } T. E. COXHEAD *offg. District Judge.*

WELL SUITED FOR BOTH THE CALCUTTA AND MOFFUSIL PUBLIC.

Houses for Sale.

One, situated in Talla Bonomally Chatterjee's Lane This is a respectable family dwelling house consisting of 5 rooms two storeyed with 18 cottahs of land Government rent one rupee and odd annas and has a tank. Much space left for addition if necessary. Another nice looking small building at Pikeparah reflecting a picturesque view from the Barrackpore trunk road upon which it stands. Construction entirely pucka and consisting of 9 rooms including a handsome large hall. The tenure is rent free and 23 cottahs, of land in area with pucka wall all sides and a tank inside.

Both the houses are only half an hours journey from the Government house by tramcars, Filtered water and gaslights available and both the houses enjoy all the benefits comforts &c. as in Calcutta but free from all botherations and oppressive taxation prevalent there.

Any one desirous of having properties in the Northern Suburbs of Calcutta will never lose a single moment in either applying or sending to me for informations terms &c address to care of Baboo N. G. Chatterjee Pikeparah Cossipore Post Calcutta and for personal interview at the office of the Pikeparah Nursery. The price of the land is daily increasing and the demand for it is unquestionable should any one have a mind to remove and settle and to invest his good money profitably then dont fail to negotiate for these properties without delay the prices of which are very moderate and the documents Pucca.

B. C. KURR,
Care of, Baboo N. G. Chatterjee.

Pikeparah. Cossipore Post Calcutta }

113

NOTICE.

In the goods of Anundo Ram Barooah late a member of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service and Magistrate and Collector of Noakhali.

——ALL persons indebted to or having any claims against the above Estate are requested to communicate to our Agents MESSRS M. C. BAROOAH & Co. Gauhati, who are fully empowered to act for us.

Gauhati 12th, May 1889. } ATMA RAM BAROOAH KESHUB RAM BAROOAH ADMINISTRATORS TO THE ESTATE.

112

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

1. The Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Lieutenant- Governor of Bengal, given on the 28th January last, under Section 334 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 5,00,000 on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of thirty years from the 1st July 1889 and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on the 30th June and 31st December of each year.

3. The form of the Debenture-bonds will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No debenture will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rs. 5,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 19th June.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1889-90."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, currency notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in currency notes, or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the 19th June provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed: but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made, must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

50 per cent. on 1st July 1889.
25 " 31st ditto.
25 " 31st August 1889.

Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective date on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal' to the 31st December 1889.

14. Tenders will be accepted in the order of rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate, a *pro rata* allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 3 P. M., on the 19th June 1889.

JOHN COWIE,

Secretary to the Corporation.

25th May 1889.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal per cent. Loan for 1889-90, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government promissory notes, currency notes or a cheque for Rs.

Signed

Dated 115

T. E. BEVAN AND CO.;

THE LONDON MUSICAL DEPOT

(*ESTABLISHED* 1883.)

13 *OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,*

CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. BESSON & CO'S "PROTOTYPE" MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS

PIANOFORTES

BY ALL THE

BEST MAKERS.

ACCORDIONS, HARMONIUMS, MUSICAL BOXES AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT IN STOCK AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Catalogues and full particulars on application for any and every kind of Music and Musical Instruments. 14a

TEA! TEA! TEA!

FOR THE MILLION

READ THIS

ALL MERCHANTS, DEALERS, SHOPKEEPERS AND AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co., (Ltd.) Calcutta.

ARE PUTTING UP

PURE INDIAN TEA in small packets of, **1**, **2** and **4** oz. sizes, for retail sale at **3** pice **6** pice and **3** annas respectively.

This is the Tea the Masses of the People like, and this is the Tea they are asking for.

VERY SALEABLE! DEMAND INCREASING! QUALITY GUARANTEED PURE!

NO SHOP SHOULD BE WITHOUT THESE SMALL PACKET TEAS.

SPECIALITY,

Small packets from 3 pice upwards for the Million,

ALSO.—Larger Packages and finer quality in tins from ½lb. to 10 lbs to suit *all tastes.*

Apply for prices and particulars to

LYALL MARSHALL & Co.,

No. 69 *Managing 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.*

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An emollient milk for beautifying the complexion, and warranted free from lead or grease. It removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn Redness and Roughness of the Skin; is most cooling and refreshing to the face in hot weather, and produces soft, fair and delicate skin. No lady should be without it.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

Prevents hair falling off or turning grey, and is also sold in a golden colour.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

Whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, and sweetens he breath.

ROWLANDS' ENKONIA a pure Toilet Powder in Three Tints, White, Rose and Cream. Ask Chemists, and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England. 76

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS

Engineers, Contractors and Machinery Merchants

WORKS
PEELKHANA & BELLORE

Calcutta

OFFICES & STORES
1, HASTINGS STREET

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Doors, Windows, Ornamental Iron Work Roofs, Bridges &c.,

AGENTS FOR

RUSTON PROCTOR & CO., Lincoln, England; large Stocks of whose Engines, Boilers, Mills Pumps, & Saw Benches &c., we have ready for immediate delivery.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

J. McDOWALL & SONS.

Sawing, Planing,

Moulding & General

Wood Working.

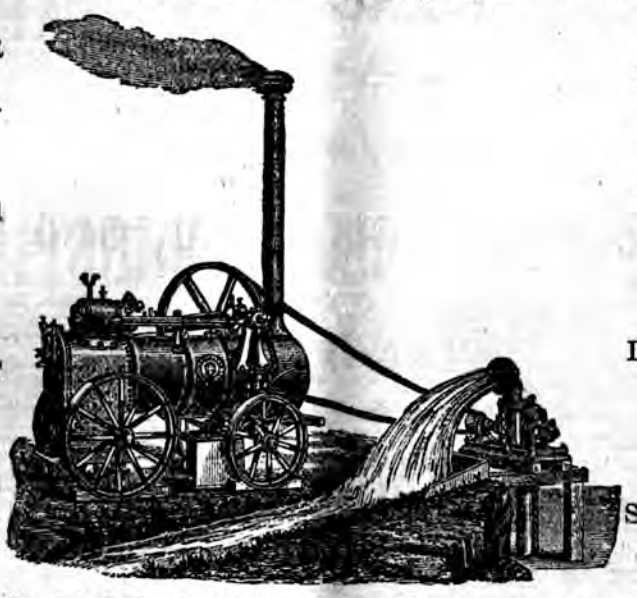
Machinery.

BARBER'S PATENT

BLACKSTONE.

Tea Roller for Steam

or Hand Power.



AGENTS FOR

LOUDON BROTHERS

Steam Hammers

Punching Shearing

and Rolling

Machinery.

DEAN SMITH AND GRACE'S.

Lathes Drilling

Planing.

Slotting and Shaping.

Machinery.

Large Stocks of Special Irrigating Pumps, brick making plant Paddy Thrashing Machinery Sugar Mills and Contractors' & Planters' requisites always in Stock. 101

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.

19 COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

VON LINTZGY & Co.'s SPLEEN AND MALARIOUS FEVER MIXTURE, PER PINT RE. 1.

Testimonial FROM—R. E. THOMPSON, ESQ.,

Loco Dept.; I.V.S. Ry., Khanpur, 10th Oct. 1885.

Please send 4 bottles of your Malarious Fever and Spleen mixture. It has done a great deal of good in those parts. The employees have been great martyrs to Malaria. I have had personal experience as to its remedial effects, and can therefore with confidence recommend it to others.

	Rs.	a.
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Cholera Mixture, per phial	... 1	0
This specific is invaluable, never fails to check the disease at all stages, and has stood the test of 56 years.		
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, per quart, 32 doses	... 2	0
This Syrup will be found more efficacious and palatable than the Decoction, not liable to lose its properties by keeping, and the only specific to be taken as a Sequelæ for youthful indiscretions and clearing the system of impurities.		
Von Lintzgy & Co's Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, cum Iodide of Potassi	... 2	8
V. &Co.'s Aperient Blood purifier per phial	... 2	0
☞ Adapted for persons suffering from skin disease V. & Co.'s Blood Purifier.	2	0
☞ A specific for clearing the system of impurities. X L C R OINTMENT, per pot	... 2	0

105

N. G. CHATTERJEA'S

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

The First Nursery in Bengal. Established in 186

The 21st Year in existence under the kind patronage of their Highnesses the Maharajas Bahadoor, Jotindra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I. and Norendra Krishna Deb, K. C. I. E. of Calcutta, those of Benares, Travancore, Durbhunga, Chota Nagpore, Dinajpore, and the Nawabs Bahadoor, Abdool Gunny K. C. S. I., and Ashanullah Khan, K. C. I. E. of Dacca.

The names of Subscribers are registered in all times of the year. Particulars on application.

SEEDS! FOR THE RAINY SEASON SEEDS!!

A packet containing rainy season country vegetable seeds such as :—Palla Shusha and Jhinga, Beans of various sorts, Brinjals of sorts viz :—Mooktakeshi, large white and black &c. Champanottia, Puddonotia &c Sags, Sweet Danta, Pumpkin, Kumras, Karalas &c &c., 25 distinct varieties can be had here at Rs. 1-4 Ans.

A packet containing choice and beautiful rainy season country flower seeds such as :—Double-Balsam, Zimina and Sunflower; Gomphrena Globasa, Gailardia &c &c 10 distinct varieties can be had here at Re. 1.

Best and largest country and Jara Brinjal seeds per tolla Ans. 8 and 10 respectively. Largest Jara Radish seed 8 Ans. per tola. Rainy season flower seed each sort per packet 2 Ans Various kinds of choice and beautiful creeper seeds at 4 Ans. per packet of each sort.

Best Lychees, Langra and other Mangoes, Orange &c Grafts direct from Mozaffurpore, Hajipore, Durbhanga, Maldah and Sylhet respectively will be had here at moderate prices. Besides the above rare and best Mangoes, Lychees &c. fruit grafts and seedlings of superior quality, best and first class Crotons, Creepers, Timbers, beautiful flower and ornamental foliaged plants of numerous distinct varieties, and all genuine to their names can also be had here at cheapest rates possible.

Our seeds and plants are known throughout the country, and they are celebrated for their genuineness and superiority so it is superfluous to ask for any guarantee.

Catalogue of plants furnished on application with ½ anna postage stamp.

BIJOY UPENDRA BOSE,
Managing Proprietor.
Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta.

97

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Are universally admitted to be worth

A GUINEA A BOX.

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick, Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. This is no fiction, for they have done it in countless cases

Every sufferer is earnestly requested to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable. No female should be without them. There is not a medicine to be found to equal to them for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human Machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse in action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*

BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

The natives of India will find BEECHAM'S PILLS the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood, as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflamations in hot climates they stand without a rival

Prepared only, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham; St. Helens, Lancashire, England, in Boxes 9½d. 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

NOTICE.

"Messrs Naylor Son Grimes and Co., will forward by V. P. Post on receipt of letter, sample boxes of the Pills at the following rates 9½d. size 9 annas per box 1s. ½d. size 14 annas per box 2s.9d size 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage which will be added to the amount.

"Chemists and Store-keepers can obtain the wholesale rates on application."

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES, & CO.,

53 *Wholesale Depot, 35, Clive Street Calcutta*

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER. HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHOEA. OFFENSIVE BREATH BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS, WASTING &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, ha been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India n the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

..... We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs. E. J LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. -8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its lables the fac simile of our signature, to imitate which is felony.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **Really Marvellous.**

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

32

JESSOP & CO.'S

PHŒNIX IRON WORKS, CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Engineers, Contractors, Brass and Iron Founders

Machinery, Metal, Hardware Merchants &c.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

J. & H. GWYMIE'S—"Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps, and Pumping Engines. (Fixed and Portable.)

ROBEY & CO'S.—"Portable Semifixed and Horizontal Engines, Boilers, Roller Mills &c.

GOULDS MANUFACTURING CO'S.—Rotary Pumps for Steam and Hand Power, Single and Double Acting Lift and Force Pumps. Fire Engines.

B. F. AVERY & SON'S.—"Gold Medal" Hindustan Ploughs. (Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84).

BOOTH & CO'S.—Celebrated "Lion" Brand Cement, equal in quality to any imported.

UNITED ASBESTOS CO'S—Patent Asbestos Packing and Millboard Jointing, Patent Asbestos, Fire Proofs Paints.

ROGER'S "RAJAH" SUGAR-CANE MILLS.—Constructed entirely of iron.

MERCE'S Patent Cast Iron Portable Oil Mills. Medal Calcutta Exhibition (1883-4.)

JESSOP & CO'S—Horizontal Oil Press, for Hand Power, Extra Strong Construction. Seed Crushing Machine to supply this press with Crushed Seeds.

We also supply Iron Roofing, Iron Buildings and Structures of every description, suitable for open and enclosed Shedding and Stores: Iron Bungalows, Tea Houses and Coolie Lines &c.

Designs furnished, with Complete Estimates for all General Engineering work, Bridges &c. 77

EDWARD'S

PAPIYA ESSENCE.

Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papiya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsin, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity

Its use is indicated in all cases of stomachic disorder caused by deficient actions of the gastric juices, dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, &c., &c.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE, while, in fact, the heart with its valves, &c., is perfectly sound.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

Price Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle.

☞ We caution the public against spurious imitations: some even going so far as to copy our trade mark, a PAPIYA TREE: *an indubitable proof of its great value.*

From G. A. RAYNEU, ESQ., Bugha Depot, Betteah, Chumparun: "I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have so successfully brought before the public. 72

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, responsibilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

S. R. DASS,
Offg. Agent, Calcutta,
4 Rawdon Street.

15

ARLINGTON AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
WATCH MAKERS,
AND
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

A SINGLE WATCH AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

Our Railway Guard's Regulators, real Nickel Silver, Dust-proof cases Keyless, Lever escapement, and fully jewelled:—

	Rs.	A.
Open-faced Crystal	22	8
Strong Hunting	27	8
Driver's Open-faced, large	25	0

Our solid Silver Keyless ¾ plate Levers, fully jewelled, and guaranteed for 5 years:—

	Rs.	A.
Open-faced	38	0
Hunters	42	0
Half-Hunters	44	0

The same Watch, Key winding, capped, fully jewelled, and guaranteed:

	Rs.	A.
Open-faced	38	0
Hunters	45	0
Half-Hunters	47	8

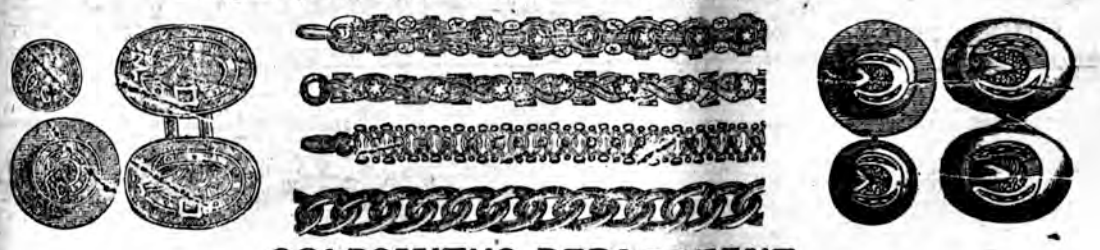
A SERVICEABLE AND HANDSOME PRESENT FOR A LADY.

A fashionable sized richly chased Lady's Gold Keyless Watch, fully jewelled, and guaranteed an excellent Time-keeper:—

	Rs.	As
Gold Open-faced Crystal...	85	0
„ Hunting	95	0
„ Half-Hunting	120	0

Fitted into a handsome Velvet-lined case. Not to be equalled, because we sell for Cash only. Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years.

Manufactory and Show Rooms, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.



GOLDSMITHS DEPARTMENT

A. & Co., manufacture Studs, Rings, Chains &c., Diamond and precious Stone mounting in all its branches at the lowest possible remunerative rates compatible with high class workmanship.

WATCH AND CLOCK DEPARTMENT

Ship's Chronometers rated, timed and cleaned. Every class of Watch and Clock repaired under a Guarantee.

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

17

J. M. EDMOND & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1833.

Nos. 27 & 28 Bentinck Street Calcutta.

DINING DRAWING AND BED ROOM SUITES

Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, with requisites, always in hand,

Second-hand Furniture for sale, and at moderate prices.

FURNITURE repaired estimates given and every facility afforded to constituents and intending purchasers.

FURNITURE warehoused and received on commission sale.

SPECIALITIES The automatic chair unrivalled for comfort to invalids.

THE FAN SHAPED mirror Hat Rack and entrance Table.

ARISTOCRATIC SERVICES from Mintons Stoke on Trent. 65

A CARD.

MRS. GANGULI B. A.

(45-5 BENIATOLA LANE, COLLEGE SQUARE,

NORTH-EAST CORNER CALCUTTA.)

Having studied in the Medical College for five years, and obtained a College Diploma to practise

MEDICINE, SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY, has commenced pratice and treats WOMEN and CHILDREN.

Consultation free for poor patients at her home between 2 and 3 P. M. daily. 16

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	A
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	2

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	0

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Per line	0	4

JOHN FOWLER & CO., (Leeds) Limited.

INDIAN BRANCH—5 MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.

HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK

Engines & Boilers 6 H. P. to 30 H. P., Steel Wire ropes, Winding and Pumping Machinery, Lathes, Drilling Machines, Portable Railway and Plant suitable for Contractors, Municipalities, Forest Work etc.

IMPROVED SELF CONTAINED SOORKEY MILL & ENGINE COMBINED

MANUFACTURERS OF

NARROW-GAUGE FEEDER RAILWAYS WITH ROLLING STOCK AND COMPLETE EQUIPMENT,
COLLIERY PLANT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STEAM CULTIVATING MACHINERY WITH SPECIAL IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF INDIAN SOIL.
IRRIGATING MACHINERY,
MILL ENGINES AND BOILERS UP TO 2,000 I. H. P.
SPECIAL ENGINES FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THOS ROBINSON & SON LD-,

ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.

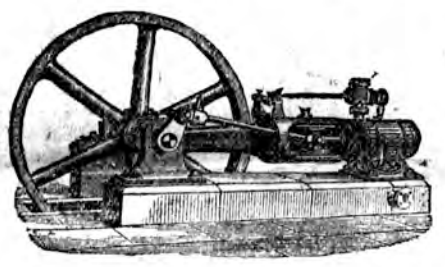
FOR THEIR WELLKNOWN

WOOD WORKING AND ROLLER FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WOOD WORKING TOOLS SUPPLIED TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ROLLER FLOUR MILLS FULLY EQUIPPED ON THE MOST IMPROVED MODERN SYSTEM.

Illustrated Catalogues free on Application.

TRACTION ENGINE OR ROAD LOCOMOTIVE



FIXED HORIZONTAL ENGINE

PATENT BALANCE PLOUGH FOR STEAM CULTIVATION 95

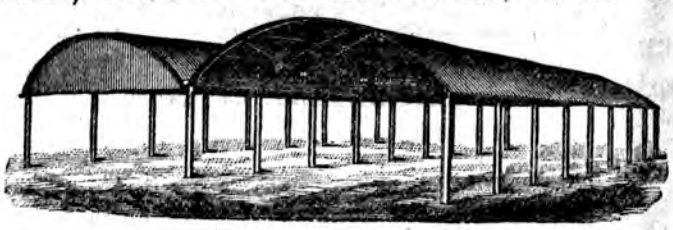
A. & J. MAIN & CO.'S GALVANISED IRON BUILDINGS,

IRON ROOFING, IRON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUITABLE FOR

OPEN & ENCLOSED SHEDDING & STORES,

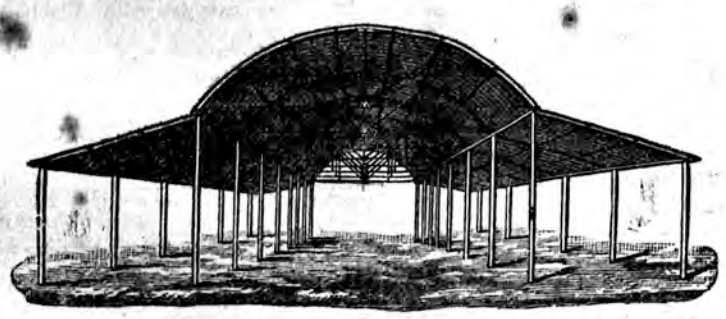


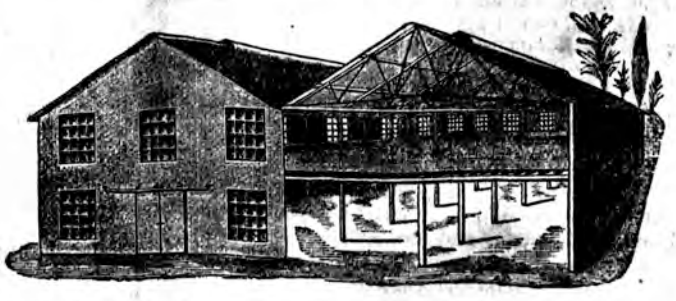
WHARF SHEDDING

ENGINEERING WORKSHOP

AND

DOCK WAREHOUSES,





IRON FACTORIES AND GODOWNS

For Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Cotton Estates,

IRON BUNGALOWS AND COOLIE LINES,

Drill Halls, Auction Marts. Ornamental Iron Buildings, &c. &c,

A. & J. MAIN & CO.,

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS.

Clydesdale Iron Works, Possilpark, Glasgow, and 5 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. 96

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 2, SCOTT'S LANE.

Advertisements.

W. NEWMAN & CO., LD.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

CASSELL'S NATIONAL LIBRARY.
Edited by HENRY MORLEY, LL.D.
Embracing some of the best Literature of the day.
IN CLOTH AT As. 6.

Warren Hastings ..	*Lord Macaulay.*
The Rivals, and The School for Scandal	*R B. Sheridan.*
Sermons on the Card ...	*Bishop Latimer.*
Francis Bacon	*Lord Macaulay.*
Plays	*Oliver Goldsmith.*
Essays	*Abraham Cowley.*
The Merchant of Venice ...	*Wm. Shakespeare.*
Earlier Poems	*John Milton.*
Lives of Poets (Butler, Denham, Dryden, &c.) ..	*Samuel Johnson.*
Nathan the Wise ...	*Lessing.*
Grace Abounding ..	*John Bunyan.*
Macbeth	*Wm. Shakesneare.*
Earlier Poems	*Alexander Pope.*
Early Australian Voyages ...	*John Pinkerton.*
The Bravo of Venice ..	*M. G. Lewis.*
Lives of Demetrius, Mark Antony, &c.	*Plutarch.*
Peter Plymley's Letters, &c.	*Sydney Smith.*
Travels in England in 1782	*C. P. Moritz.*
As You Like It ...	*Wm. Shakespeare.*
A Journey to the Hebrides	*Samuel Johnson.*
A Christmas Carol, and the Chimes	*Charles Dickens.*
The Christian Year ..	*John Keble.*
Wandering in South America	*Charles Waterton.*
The Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury.	
The Hunchback, and the Love-Chase	*J. Sheridan Knowles.*
Crotchet Castle	*Thomas Love Peacock.*
Lives of Pericles, Fabius Maximus, &c. ...	*Plutarch.*
Sermons on Evil-Speaking ...	*Issac Barrow, D. D.*
The Diary Samuel Pepys (1663—1664).	
The Tempest	*Wm. Shakespeare.*
Rosalind	*Thomas Lodge.*
Issac Bickerstaff ...	*Steele and Addison.*
Gebir, and Count Julian ...	*W S. Landor.*
The Earl of Chatham ...	*Lord Macaulay.*
The Discovery of Guiana, &c.	*Sir Walter Raleigh.*
The Angel in the House ...	*Coventry Patmore.*
Trips to the Moon ..	*Lucian.*
Cato the Younger, Agis, Cleomenes, &c. ...	*Plutarch.*
Julius Cæsar ...	*Wm. Shakespeart.*
The Diary of Samuel Pepys (1964—1665).	
An Essay on Man, and other Poems	*Alexander Pope.*
A Tour in Ireland—8776–1779	*Arthur Young.*
Knickerbocker's Hist. of N. York, 2 vols. ..	*Washington Irving.*
A Midsummer-Night's Dream	*Wm. Shakesheare.*
The Banquet of Plato, and other Pieces	*Percy Bysshe Shelley.*
A Voyage to Lisbon ..	*Henry Fielding.*
By Beautiful Lady, &c. ...	*Thomas Woolner.*
Travels in Interior of Africa, 2 vols.	*Mongo Park.*
The Temple	*George Herbert.*
The Diary of Samuel Pepys (Jan. to Oct. 1666).	
King Henry VIII ...	*Wm. Shakespeare.*
Lives of Timolean, Paulus Æmilius, &c. ...	*Plutarch.*
Endymion, and other Poems.	*John Keats.*
A Voyage to Abyssinia ...	*Father Jerome Lobo.*
Sintram and his Companions, &c.	*Lamotte Fouque.*
Human Nature, and other Sermons.	*Bishop Butler.*
The Diary of Samuel Pepys (Nov. 1666, to May 1667).	
The Life and Death of King John	*Wm. Shakespeare.*
The History of the Caliph Vathek	*William Beckford.*
Poems	*John Dryden.*
Colloquies on Society ...	*Robert Southey.*
The Winter's Tale ...	*Wm. Shakespeare.*
The Table-Talk of John Selden	
The Diary of Samuel Pepys (June to Oct., 1667).	
An Essay upon Projects ...	*Daniel Defoe.*
The Cricket on the Hearth ...	*Charles Dickens.*
Anecdotes of Samuel Johnson, LL. D.	*Hesther Lynch Piozzi.*
Prometheus Unbound ...	*Percy Bysshe Shelley.*
Lives of Solon, Publicola, &c.	*Plutarch.*
King Lear	*Wm. Shakespeare.*
Seven Discourses on Art ...	*Sir Joshua Reynolds.*
A History of the Early Part of the Reign of James II ..	*Charles James Fox.*
The Diary of Samuel Pepys (Oct. 1667, to March, 1668).	
An Apology of the Church of England	*John Jewel.*
London in 1731 ...	*Don Manoel Gonzates.*
Much Ado about Nothing ...	*Wm. Shakespeare.*
Sketches of Persia, 2 vols ...	*ir John Malcolm.*
The Shepherds' Calendar ..	*Edmund Spenser.*
The Black Death, and The Dancing Mania ...	*J. F. C. Hecker.*
Coriolanus	*Wm. Shakespeare*
The Diary of Samuel Pepys (March to Nov., 1668).	
Areopagitica, &c. ...	*John Milton.*
The Victories of Love, and other Poems	*Conventry Patmore.*
Essays on Goethe ...	*Thomas Carlyle.*
Richard II.	*Wm. Shakespeare.*
Crito and Phædo ...	*Plato.*
The Diary of Samuel Pepys (Nov. 1668 to end).	
The Old English Baron ...	*Clara Reeve.*

The next Volume will be
King Henry I. (*Part* IV). *By William Shakespeare.*

Johnson's Lives of the Poets : Prior, Congreve, Blackmore, and Pope. As. 8
Shakespeare's Othello : The Moor of Venice As. 8

W. NEWMAN & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square
92 Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued ...	1,057
New amount of new Insurances, over ...	£70,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over ...	£2,600
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over ...	£500,000
Claims paid during the year, over ...	£290,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over ...	£126,000

Insurances effected on all systems.
ANNUITIES GRANTED.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS GRANTED
Native Lives accepted at Special Rates.

Branches all over India.

CHIEF OFFICE OF INDIA :
1, *HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.*

DIRECTORS :
The Hon'ble R. Steel (Messrs. R. Steel & Co.) Merchant.
A. B. Miller, Esq., Official Assignee and Official Trustee, Bengal.
W. A. Clarke, Esq., Solicitor (Messrs. Morgan and Co.)

Local Life Manager :
CHARLES J. G. PATERSON, C. A.

27 Prospectus and Report sent on application.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO *LIMITED.*
Established 1861.

Capital fully Subscribed ...	£	2,500,000
Capital paid-up ...	,,	250,000
Funds, and property in hand exceed ...	£	2,600,000

The rates of premium for Life Assurance have been carefully constructed upon the most reliable data available, and while moderate to the assured, will be found to stand the test of time.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. G. Apcar, Esq., (Apcar & Co.)
N. H. T. Becker, Esq., (Ernsthausen & Co.)
The Hon. Rajah Doorga Churn Law, C. I. E., (Prawnkissen Law & Co.)
R. P. Heilgers, Esq., (F. W. Heilgers & Co.)
W. J. M. McCaw Esq., (Kettlewell, Bullen and Co.)
F. E. Patteson, Esq., (Hoare, Miller & Co.)
Octavius Steel, Esq., (Octavius Steel & Co.)
Hon'ble Robt. Steel, (R. Steel & Co.)
C. R. Hills Esq., (J. Thomas & Co.)
Sir Alexander. Wilson (Jardine, Skinner & Co.)

Funds and property *in hand* including paid-up Capital on 31st December 1887, £2,613,059 of which £1,070,064, constituted the Life Trust Fund.

Exceptional security to all policy-holders. Moderate (but *not unsafely low*) rates, economical management, immediate settlement of claims, liberal conditions and quinquennial Bonuses, are among the inducements offered by the Life Department.

Security is the most important element in a Life Assurance contract, although, the temptation afforded by inadequate rates frequently causes it to be disregarded.

Absolute certainty of meeting its engagements cannot be guaranteed by any Office charging insufficient rates.

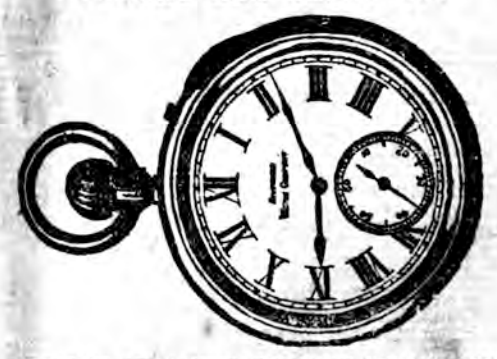
In order to meet Native requirements the Directors grant policies on the lives of native gentlemen in Government or first class European employ,

1. For Ordinary Assurances for the whole term of Life either with participation in profits or at a low rate without profits.
2. Assurances by a limited number of payments with or without profits, with the privilege in the event of discontinuance, of a free paid-up policy being granted of proportionate amount.
3. Assurances for short terms of years certain.
4. Endowment Assurances with or without profit payable at a specified age, or sooner in the event of previous death.

Prospectuses, and all further informations on application to

C H. OGBOURNE,
Manager and Underwriter.
57 29, *Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.*

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.



WATCHES AT MANUFACTURER'S OWN PRICES.

HERE is the lowest limit at which we have been able to manufacture the latest addition to our stock of watches :—

No. 72. The Roberts' Campaign Watch. ¾ plate, Horizontal plain movement, 4 ruby holes, nickel case, enamelled dial, white or zone coloured, small size, Key Winding ... ... Rs. 7 net.
No. 72 *a*. The same gilded movement ... ,, 7-6
No. 71. The "Roberts" Campaign Watch, Keyless ... ,, 7-8
No. 73. ¾ plate Lever movement, nickel case, keycase, keyless, hands setting from outside, enamelled dial, white or zone coloured with name, Bombay Watch Company ... ,, 12-8

Note.—The above are reliable watches, made in the cheapest watch manufacturing country by automatic machinery, and in such large quantities of the same size and style as to considerably reduce the cost of production. They are made to go, to keep correct time, and to last as long as any good watches do last, certainly longer than the average. They do not differ materially from the best Geneva watches.

No. 73 is Lever.

They are provided with the usual regulator for fast and slow, besides they being carefully adjusted. The whole has a neat appearance. They are not to be had in the bazars of India, being yet too expensive for actual Trade.—Warranty paper accompanies each watch.

Always in stock, a full assortment of Time-pieces, plain and automatic, with and without alarm.

GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL SILVER CHAINS
IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.

For higher class of watches, Catalogue will be forwarded on application to

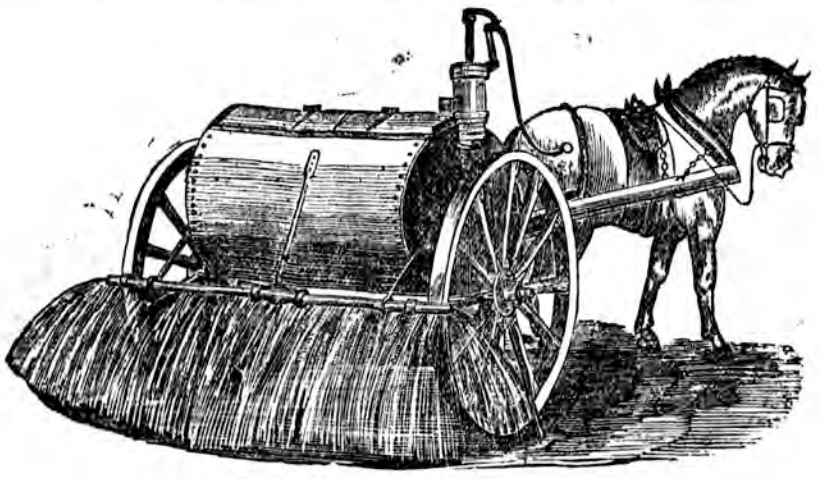
G. A. CHARPIE AND CO., BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA. 82

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

STREET WATERING CART.



To hold 95 gallons. Suitable for a small horse.

This Cart is made for the express purpose of watering streets and highways; it is of cylindrical shape, and placed along the axle instead of across, which prevents the heavy wash so liable to lift the horse or bullock off its legs. The body is made of wrought-iron; it is mounted on strong wrought-iron wheels, fitted with wooden shafts, and an iron distributor to throw water over a wide space. A pump for filling from tank or well may also be added. Can be drawn by a pony or small horse ... ... Rs. 350-0 each
If fitted with pump and 20 feet of I. R. suction hose ... ... „ 400-0 „
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra ... ... „ 8-0 „

SWING MANURE OR NIGHT-SOIL CART.

To hold 60 gallons Suitable for a pony.

With two tanks to one carriage, a large quantity of manure can be carted in a short time, one tank being filled while the other is conveyed away.

Price complete, with galvanized iron tank fitted, with our improved secure cover ... ... Rs. 155-0 each
Extra tanks ... ... „ 70-0 „
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra ... ... „ 8-8 „

Ten per cent. Discount for cash with order

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD. 71

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY

AND

34, HARE STREET CALCUTTA.

Major General Murray, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, writes :—

Some four years ago you supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair of the same kind.

Major General Sir Michael Biddulph, C. B., writes :—

I have much pleasure in leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me with, and I shall always gladly recommend your pebble Spectacles to my friends.

23

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

R. S. ALBERT & Co.'s Compound Phosphoric Elixir is the only safe and reliable Phosphoric remedy for the permanent cure of Impotence, Spermatorrhœa, Hypochondriasis, Seminal Emissions, Brain Wreckage, Lowness of Spirits, Mental Depression, Feeble Digestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite and Energy, and for Nervous Exhaustion caused by worry and overwork, excessive grief, early indiscretions, irregular habits and intemperance. Price per bottle, Rs. 2 Plus packing and postage.

R. S. ALBERT & CO'S SPLEEN POWDER.

A specific for enlargement of spleen. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Plus packing and postage.

Full direction and copies of testimonials accompany each Bottle. They can be had post free on application to R. S. Albert & Co. Allahabad. 54.

ENGLISH PRINTING PAPERS

JOHN DICKINSON & CO. LD

LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Printing Writing, and Colored Papers

Large Stocks kept at our Calcutta Office, No. 7, New China Bazar Street where Samples and Prices may be had on Application.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

H. W. CASLON & Co.'s TYPES,
B. WINSTON & SON'S INK,
AND
HOPKINSON & COPE'S PRESSES
AND PRINTING MATERIAL. 56

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Strong, accurate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silver, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small *size, jewelled, enamelled* dial, bold figures and hands, shewing *two times* with tempered machinery and dust tight cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P. P. with spare glass, spring box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says :—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm Khandesh says :—"A watchmaker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusi, Regt, Lucknow, says :—"Some valued it at Rs. 15 and were completely surprised when I told them it only costs Rs. 7-8." Pretty Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies, &c., at Rs. 2 *each*. Mr. J. A. Yelsmore, Satur says :—"The *best goldsmith* of the place values the chain for Rs. 7 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector Sanikutla, says.—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30." WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO. BOMBAY 31

DR. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.

Full directions given in wrapper.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

In bottles at Re. 1-4 each. Box and packing 2 as.

From MR. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic:—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her,—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public.

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt. writes,—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly *rapid*, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed. Jaina, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public. 72a

---

C. RINGER & CO.

HAVE IN HAND

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

Homœopathic Medicines, Medicine cases Medical sundries, and Books, &c., &c.

FOR SALE

AT

THEIR HOMŒOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

10, *Hare Street, Calcutta.*

Double distilled waters free from flakers at 0/6/0 a bottle

18

EDWARD'S
MOONDIE ESSENCE.
(SPHŒRANTHUS INDICUS.)

A Special and general alterative tonic.
A Brain & powerful nerve strengthener.
A Blood purifier.—A Special Depurant.

The invaluable Virtues of the MOONDIE have been well known to Native Medical practitioners for the last ten centuries, and up to the present day is still a favourite remedy with the people.

DOSE :—A Teaspoonful in a little water three times a day, an hour or so before meals. For children from 15 to 30 drops.

DIET should be light and nourishing; hot and highly spiced dishes and spirituous liquors should be avoided.

—We caution the public against spurious imitations, *an indubitable proof of its popularity and the valuable properties of the original preparation.* Please observe that our signature in red ink is given across each label.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,

MEDICAL HALL, BENARES,

72 Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-0-0.

TO LET,

As a Nursery Garden, with the fruit, grass and fishing.

The large Garden about 110 biggahs in extent, situated at Kamarhatty on the west side of the Barrackpore Road, 8½ miles from Government House, Calcutta. The garden is full of fruit trees of various description and contains 5 large tanks.

A Free Dispensary and Hospital are being established in the garden and a Free School may also be established there.

A principal condition of the lease will be that the tenant will be bound to keep the garden clear and free from jungle at all times.

For further particulars, apply to the Administrator-General of Bengal, at whose office a plan of the garden can be seen.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

1 Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH. 1889. 84

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Secretary and Treasurer.

26

N. MUKHOPADHIYA'S.

BANOSPATY CHURNO
(i. e.)
VEGETABLE POWDER.

By the application of which no operation is necessary. It is a sure cure for Carbuncles, Tumurs, Scrofulas, Abcess, Erysepilas, Boils and every sort of painful inflamation as well as for Severe Headaches. Its curative effect is visible after 2 or 3 applications by the disappearance of all pain and irritation. Price per packet Rs. 2 sufficient to effect a cure. Agent—Joy Gopal Bandapadhiya, D. 30 No. 126 Gonesh Mohalah Benares.

CERTIFICATES.

62 Grey Street, Calcutta.
3 April 89.

SIR,

When suffering from a number of bad boils in my arm pit lately I tried your invaluable "Banospaty Churno" and found it to have marvellous effects; the burning pain of the rising boils which made me almost restless was cooled, I should say in no time and after I had used the "Churno" twice I could sleep the whole night without break. When Doctors said I must undergo operation for each boil I had and your "Churno" cured me without a scratch on any boils. I would recommend all persons who are afraid of Surgical operation to try your 'Churno" and when once they have done it I am sure they will one and all join me in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of the "Banospaty Churno."

Yours &c.

NANDA GOPAL ROY.
Attorney-at-Law.

MULLICK NEPHEW & CO
JORASANKO, CALCUTTA.
16th March 1889.

SIR,

With deep-felt gratitude I have to inform you of the marvellous cure effected by your "Banospoty Churno" of an Abcess on my knee pain from which I have been suffering most horribly. I cannot but call it a miraculous cure for on three applications it at once relieved me from all pain and irritation and cured me perfectly within a few days.

Yours &c.
HURRY DAS PAL,
Proprietor of Mullick Nephew & Co.

SURAH RAJBATY.
Calcutta 28th February 1889.

SIR,

With much pleasure I have to inform you that I tried your "Banospoty Churno" on four different persons suffering from Carbuncles with signal success. After three or four applications every one of them felt at once relieved of all those excruciating pains which had made them sleepless for days before and got perfectly cured within a few days. Among these four was my old mother-in-law; she was all along under the treatment of able Doctors and at last when we were fully despaired of her recovery and had no hope of her surviving the night I tried your "Banospoty Churno" and to the astonishment of all she wonderfully recovered within a week. I have lately tried your "Banospoty Churno" in a case of severe headache and I am glad to say that within a short time it perfectly cured the patient. This "Banospoty Churno" is indeed a most wonderfull medicine and I have not the least hesitation in recommending it as a household medicine for every family.

Yours etc.
85. BROJENDROLALA MITRA.

CALVERT'S
ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP

A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

(Regd.)

SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

AGENTS—
Calcutta—BATHGATE & Co.
Allahabad—J. L. LYELL.
Lucknow—PEAKE, ALLEN & Co.
Bombay and Poona—TREACHER & Co. Limited.
Madras—SPENCER & Co. 10

GOLD MEDAL,
PARIS 1878.

JESOPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

33 Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight-Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street Calcutta. 25

BALMER LAWRIE & CO.,

103, *Clive Street Calcutta*

Importers of Engines, Boilers, Pulsometer and other Pumps and Pumping Machinery, Englebert's lubricating oil for cylinders and heavy bearings, Steam Pressure Gauges, Spring Pulleys, Machine tools, Steam Hammers, Wire Ropes, both steel and Galvanised iron, Portland Cement, Galvanised corrugated Iron in large quantities and assorted sizes, Ridging, Guttering etc. etc. Sole Agents for Roger's "Rajah" Sugarcane Mills and Ryland's patent "Metal Tubing" poleless tents. Designs furnished free of charge with complete estimates for all kinds of iron Buildings and Bridges and general engineering work. 60

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

JEWELLERY & PODDARY SHOP OF

S. K. DAS

(L. E. JNANANKURA)

RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারমে সর্ব্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌঁছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা, অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জ্বল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে তড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১।০, ১৷৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬।৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকাম, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA

THE

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

"CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT"

HAROLD & CO'S

"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE"

OR

BOX HARMONIUM

Cash Prices :—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices

"HAROLD-FLTUES"

3 Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 15.

HARMONIUMS.

3 Octaves. Rs. 75, 4 Octaves, Rs. 90, 5 Octaves, from Rs. 120.

CORNETS. From Rs. 50.

VIOLINS. From Rs. 10.

CLARIONET From Rs. 35.

MUSICAL BOXES

The best & largest assortment in India, playing choice Indian airs.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300

"THE

CALCUTTA

MUSICAL

DEPOT."

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

20

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,

CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 60, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS,

21